

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

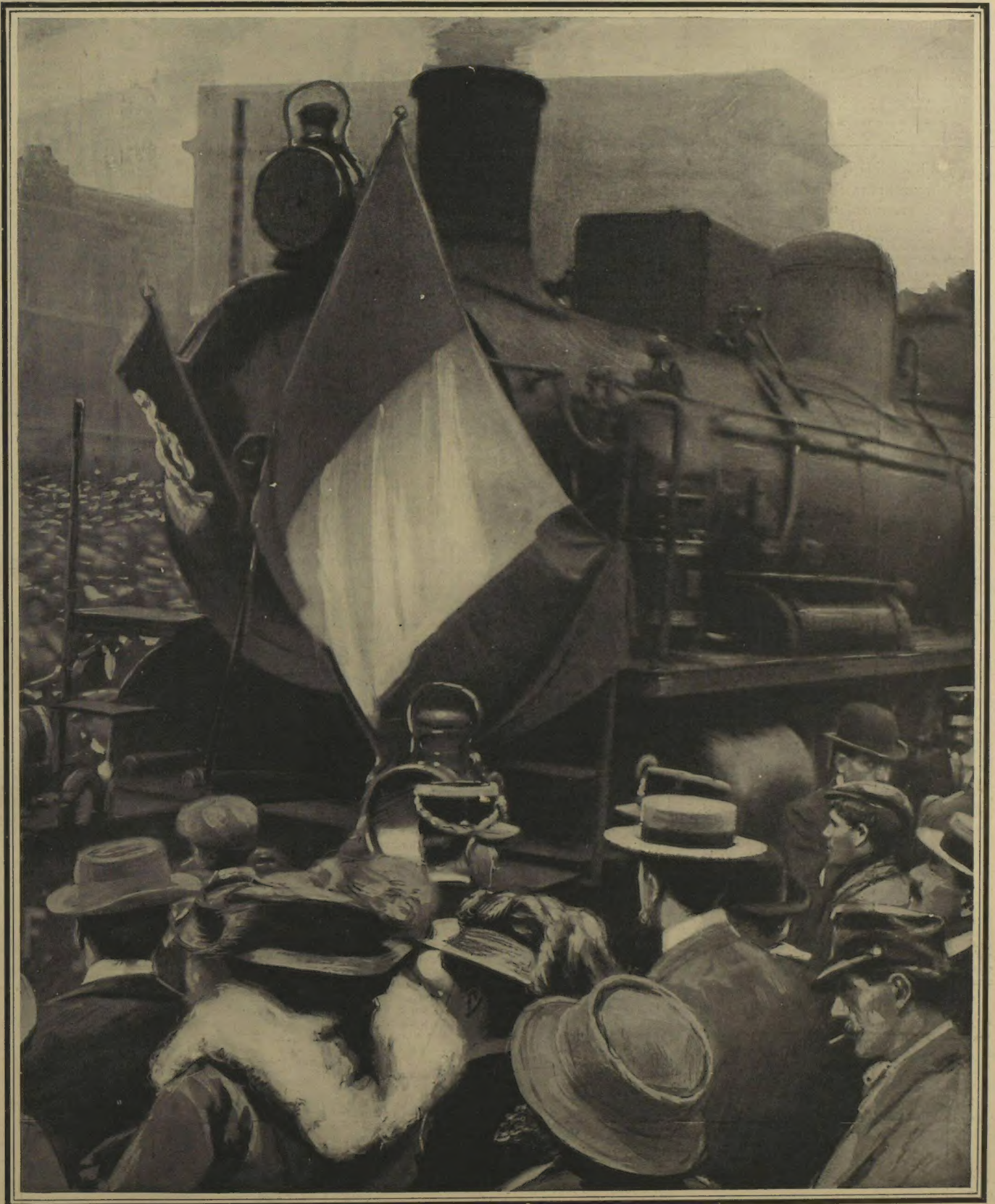
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SIXPENCE.

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OFF TO THE FRONT: THE DEPARTURE OF ITALIAN TROOPS FROM ROME FOR TRIPOLI DURING THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Despite some little outcry by an anti-war party, the Italian troops detailed for service in Tripoli have had most enthusiastic sends-off, leaving for the front in beflagged trains amid cries of "Brave boys!" and "Long live Italy!" and in certain cases under a shower of flowers. Our Illustration shows such a scene of departure, troops leaving Rome for embarkation for Tripoli.

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HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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TRIPOLI:

ITS PAST AND POSSIBILITIES.

TRIPOLI of the West, or Trablus-el-Gharb, as the Arabs call the town, had its origin in the far-distant time of the Phœnicians. These great merchants and seafarers recognised the advantage of a port on the Syrt, on account of its communications with tropical Africa by the desert routes across the Sahara. Therefore they founded numerous colonies along the coast of Barbary. Of these the best known were Wayat, Lepti, and Zabratho. Wayat was on the site of the present town of Tripoli.

After the Phœnicians the Carthaginians had the rule of the country till the Carthaginian Empire was overthrown by the Romans at the battle of Zama. It was under the Roman dominion that Tripolitania—this was the name of the colony—saw its best days. The Romans not only improved the roads leading to the interior of Africa, but constructed beautiful irrigation-works and developed agriculture and cattle-rearing. The Emperor Septimius Severus was a native of Tripolitania, and during his reign he granted the colony the privileges of the *Jus Italicum*. To show their gratitude the Tripolitani sent their Emperor yearly a large quantity of olive-oil. It must have been a very large quantity, for a Roman author writes that at the death of the Emperor there was enough left to supply Italy for the five ensuing years.

Little remains now of the ancient olive-groves and of the aqueducts. Only in the Djebel Gharian and in some parts of the Cyrenaica we meet fertile land. But what are these small patches in the immense area of Tripolitania? To-day the inhabitants can hardly subsist on the products of their country, and when rain fails a famine threatens, as it does this year, there having been an absence of rain for two years.

How can we explain such a decline? The causes are numerous, and not all are quite clear. The decline commenced when Rome's power began to weaken. The wild tribes of the desert, which had been kept down by force, took advantage of Rome's weakness and attacked the boundaries of the colony. The elaborate system of irrigation could only work when the security was absolute. As peace was no longer assured, the agriculturist was hindered in his work.

A second cause of the decline of the country, which is, however, still a point of controversy, is a change in the climatic conditions of the region. We believe that there is some truth in this assertion. Every man who has seen in the midst of the desert the ruins of Roman castles and villas comes to the belief that some mightier power is responsible for such a change. A great tragedy has been enacted here. A modern traveller gives us a vivid description of what he saw in Gheria, the ruin of a Roman town in the Hinterland. It was a pitiful sight to behold a hungry-looking crowd of fanatics under the ruins of the Roman gateway bearing the inscription: "PRO. AFR. ILL." (Provincia Africa Illustris).

After the Romans there came the Byzantines, and at last the Mohammedan conquest swept through North Africa, clearing up all the civilisation of Romans and Byzantines. The Mohammedans have ruled over the country till the present moment.

In the middle ages a revival took place in the Trans-Saharan trade, which caused a reawakening of the old glories. Caravans arrived from Central Africa bringing slaves, ivory, ostrich-feathers, and other treasures of the Sudan. The inhabitants became traders and merchants, and a certain richness sprang up again. This went on till the middle of the last century.

Since then, the trade across the Sahara has been on the decline; West Africa, Hausaland, and the Niger countries, which furnished the products of the trade came under European control. Shipping was started on the great rivers Niger and Benue, and the goods were sent down the rivers to the coast, from whence they reached Europe in a few weeks. This way was far safer than the route 2000 miles long across the Sahara, where water was scarce and robbers abundant.

With every year fewer caravans arrive in Tripoli, and poverty is on the increase. Only the route from Benghazi to Wadai is somewhat frequented, but as Wadai is on the eve of being occupied by the French its commerce will soon be diverted to the West Coast of Africa. It was a saying of former years that Tripoli was the key to Central Africa; nowadays, Lagos and Daka are the entrance-doors of the West African trade.

The future of Tripolitania depends on two possibilities: resuscitation of agriculture and prospects of mineral treasures in the soil. Great hopes are entertained in Italy that the coming Italian settler will win back the land from the desert. It is true that some Italian farmers have done splendid work in Tunis; but, on the other hand, they failed to make fertile the interior of Sicily, which was once the granary of the Roman Empire, but is now in practically the same condition as parts of Tripolitania.

Immense capital would be needed for the construction of irrigation works. Rivers are absent and the water supply is dependent on the rains of the winter months. Further, it will be of first importance to obtain control over such lawless tribes as the Tuaregs and Tubbus of the Hinterland, and for this a large army would be needed.

We may add that we owe an impartial investigation into the possibilities of colonisation of the Cyrenaica to a commission sent out by the Jewish Territorial Organisation. The report of that commission came to the conclusion that the country possesses no prospects for Jewish colonists. With regard to the mining prospects the few surveys undertaken by different scientists have not been very favourable.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LOVE MILLS." AT THE GLOBE.

IS there a chance of comic opera coming to its own again and ousting musical comedy from favour, now that this form of entertainment has become hackneyed with its sentimental waltzes, its rake of a hero, and its Viennese environment? It really looked like it last Tuesday when the first act of "The Love Mills" was over. And why the piece failed to maintain its hold on a section of the Globe audience it is difficult to say. The third act seemed responsible for the mischief, and in that the heroine had scarcely a note to sing; but she had plenty of opportunities before. Was that why groans came at the final curtain-fall? Or was the clumsy and huddled resolution of the plot, achieved by the substitution of one girl for another, and the hero-lover's cheerful acceptance of the change, really accountable? Or was there dissatisfaction because a vocalist here and there might have been improved upon? However that may be, the attitude of the malcontents was ungenerous to what had been, on the whole, a bright, charming, and melodious entertainment. Certainly Mr. Van Oost's music deserved kinder acknowledgments, for it was always tuneful and often clever. The setting provided by the Belgian authors, MM. Fonson and Wicheler, had charm and almost novelty, providing as it did attractive Dutch costumes and an extremely pretty picture of canal, woodland, and windmills by moonlight. The story, too, was engaging, for it introduced us to a married heroine, who, though flattered and wooed by all the men of her town, was as virtuous as she was pretty; and at the same time it read a lesson to husbands who are too confident of their wives' love and make a boast of their own freedom from jealousy. The one weak point in the plot was the working out of the device by which the heroine defeats the overtures of a French artist-lover by making her cousin impersonate her at an assignation. But there were so many taking musical numbers and such vivacious acting that this defect might have been overlooked. Miss Nan Stuart made the breeziest and gayest of loyal wives and sang prettily. A sprightly turn was that of young Philip Tonge and Mary Glynn as two child-lovers, who, in the intervals of quarrelling and making up, danced vigorously in sabots. A piquant performance was that of Miss Violet Gould as a glum and monosyllabic village girl; while the duet of "Venus and Adonis," in which this actress had Mr. Baskcomb's assistance—a droning lugubrious duet with musical effects that were quaint—ought to have been remembered later on by the impatient gallery. Mr. George Barrett has a good part as a constable promoted to be deputy mayor, and his humour is unctuous enough to be able to spare a stupid ditty styled "Dot and Spot." Mr. Carlton Brough as the singing artist left a pleasant impression; and Mr. Leslie Stiles ought by the liveliness with which he acted the heroine's good-tempered husband to have escaped the censure which seemed to greet his efforts at adaptation. Indeed, it would not be surprising if "The Love Mills" triumphed over the first night verdict of a petulant minority.

MISS MCCARTHY'S TRIPLE BILL AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

A very welcome programme is that which Miss Lillah McCarthy has put up for a series of matinees at the Little Theatre. It is a triple bill, and all of the pieces of which it is constituted, though they have been seen already, were for different reasons worth giving a fresh hearing. One is "The Sentimentalists," consisting of two scenes of a comedy which George Meredith never completed. The fragment deserves its place rather as a curiosity in drama, produced by a man of genius, than as the promise of anything like a true comedy. For its dialogue is hopelessly artificial and stilted. But it gives enough opportunities to Miss McCarthy herself, as a prudish young widow, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, as the lover who storms the lady's defences, to make the revival historically justifiable. The other contributions to the bill are Mr. Granville Barker's screaming farce, "Rococo," which has a scene of a family fracas that is indescribably funny; and Mr. Barrie's quaint and popular one-act comedy, "The Twelve Pound Look."

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)

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FLOURISHER OF ITALY'S "BIG STICK": HER ADMIRAL AGAINST TURKEY.

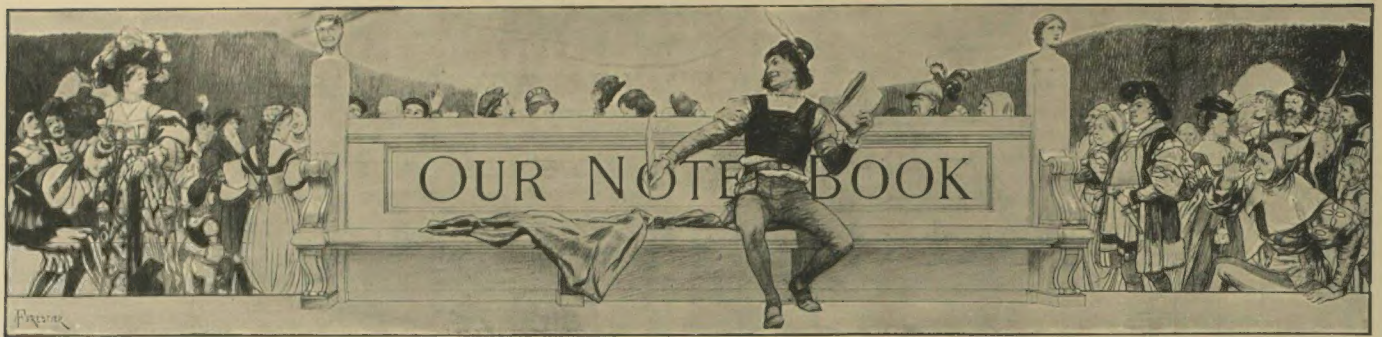
DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



COMMANDER OF THE FLEET OPERATING AGAINST TURKEY IN THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR: ADMIRAL AUGUSTO AUBRY.

Admiral Aubry, who, being in command of the fleet operating against the Turks, may be said to be flourishing Italy's "big stick," her navy, in the face of the Ottoman Empire, has had a distinguished career, and especially has shown great strategical ability during

the Italian naval manoeuvres. He is sixty-two. He was a Deputy in the Italian Parliament before the war, and in 1905 was for some months a member of the Government. The two photographs at the top show typical men of the Italian Navy.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE extraordinary condition into which modern criticism has fallen is well symbolised by its way of talking about the Sea-Serpent, which some sailors are saying that they have lately seen. I neither know nor care myself whether there is such a thing as the Sea-Serpent. But in so far as three or four reputable and practical men, captains, mates, or mariners, say they have seen such a thing, so far there is solid evidence for it; evidence as good as that by which we learn of a nightingale heard at Richmond, or an escaped convict seen on Dartmoor, or the Pope in the Vatican, or Mr. Peary at the Pole, or any of the other things that fill the newspapers; things of which the witnesses are adequate but often very few. *A priori* improbability of the existence of such a creature there is absolutely none. A Sea-Serpent is a creature which might perfectly well exist by all analogies of earth and sea. It is no more of a miracle than a water-spout. It is not half so much of a monster as a whale. For a whale really is an abortion, a thing on the borderland: an almost unnatural thing. It is a thing analogous to an elephant with wings or a shark that should nest in a tree. It is a colossal cow with fins, that suckles and pastures its calves in the fields of salt water. Compared with the whale, the Sea-Serpent is merely a matter of degree. It is only one of the water-snakes pulled out rather longer; and if Nature sells her snakes by the yard, she may very well deal wholesale as well as retail. The disproportion need not be much greater than that which separates the pig from his uncle the elephant, or the lizard from his cousin the crocodile. A responsible and recorded company of men (by this time there must be quite a hundred) have asserted, at different times, that they have seen this thing. Nobody has ever offered the faintest primary reason why they should not have seen it.

But somewhere in the middle of the Victorian Era it became the fashion to treat the Sea-Serpent as an exploded joke. Seeing snakes in the water was vaguely associated with seeing snakes in D.T. A sailor might see in the ocean all kinds of other monstrous shapes which God has made, like Leviathan, to take their sport therein—the shape of half-a-dozen snakes with one head, like an octopus; the shape of one head inseparable from its shapeless body, like a whale; shapes with mouths in their stomachs or eyes in their backs—but if he saw a long cylindrical snake, then he had “got ‘em again.” Understand, I am not saying that the actual conclusion of these Early Victorians was not correct. Perhaps there is no Sea-Serpent; I, for one, shall never miss him. But even if the conclusion was right, the process of thought was preposterously wrong; it was utterly confused, sentimental, and unscientific. They chose arbitrarily to treat the Sea-Serpent, who might quite well be a natural event, as if he were a specially incredible sort of supernatural event. The serpent was vaguely classed with the Cock Lane Ghost, the miracle of St. Januarius, the cure of the King's Evil, the Philosopher's Stone, and all the other things that were supposed to be too good to be true. Many of them, as a matter of fact, are now being proved true even by the people who do not think them good. The psychic phenomena of our time, if they are not enough to establish spiritualism, have been quite enough to destroy materialism. The most recent speculations of science about metals and elements have brought it uncommonly near to the conception of the Philosopher's Stone. But all this deep disturbance of our positivist

assumptions should not hide from us the absurdity of such an association of thought. The question of whether there is a big reptile in the sea is exactly like the question of whether there is a big rat in the kitchen: it is an entirely natural question. Even if the Sea-Serpent is a fiction, he is not a fable. But the Victorians resolved to refer him to the fabulous world, and added him to that wonderful list of the things which they would not believe.

Then they began to hunt and destroy the Sea-Serpent with all the old battered weapons of Early Victorian doubt: the weapons they had already blunted

had never received that exact philological finish, that delicate turn of style and centrality of taste which enables a man to know whether something about the size and shape of the Scotch Express is going past his ship or not.

Then they went on to the next great sceptical argument—the resolution of any appearance into its separate parts. If the serpent appeared to Captain Jones as a long line of dark matter, it might be a line of large dark fishes swimming one behind the other, with exquisite military discipline. If the line appeared to Captain Smith a little crumpled or jagged,

it might be a line of sharks advancing together (like chorus-girls to the foot-lights) with their dorsal fins showing sharply against the sky. If the head and body of a snake curled up out of the sea as obvious as an enormous note of interrogation, to that interrogation there was still an answer: it might be one of the tentacles of a gigantic cuttle-fish, who happened to enjoy waving one hand out of the water, like the Lady of the Lake when she was expecting Excalibur. I have seen with my own eyes in print all the above explanations of the Sea-Serpent as seen by sailors. They are all perfectly plausible and typically modern; they all only forget one thing: that it would be just as easy to apply this distributive and disruptive process to any other object that had only been momentarily seen on some score of occasions. When first the giraffe was described by travellers it was treated as a lie. Now it is in the Zoological Gardens; but it still looks like a lie. If few save stray travellers had seen the thing, and if the scientists (for some muddle-headed reason of theirs) had decided to doubt it, it would have been quite easy for them to explain every alleged appearance in the same way. There might be a tall python with a stretched neck just behind a horse with a hidden and sunken head: this might give the impression of a quadruped with a dreadfully long neck. There might be an animal with a long nose and pointed ears peering from the top of a lonely and leafless tree: this might give the impression, in certain lights and shades, of a tall vertebral column terminating in an ovine face. There are no limits to these coincidences of illusion on land or at sea; but we have the right to ask two questions of those who actually use them as an argument against the possible existence of giraffes. We have a right to ask, first, why all these coincidences tend to create the image of a giraffe? And we have a right to ask, secondly, why the dickens there should not be such a thing as a giraffe?

These things are an allegory. I repeat again [that I feel no desire for a Sea-Serpent, no affection for him (for he would be an awkward pet), not even any respect for him, for his

morals have never been noted with any exactness, and may well be far inferior to the delicate and chivalrous morals of the whale. But if I have no respect for the Sea-Serpent I have far less respect for the type of philosophy that doubts the Sea-Serpent. It is the transparently unscientific fake which falsely calls itself science. Its first principles are all prejudices. Its syllogisms are all fallacies. It cannot make head or tail of anything, even of the Sea-Serpent, except by saying, “Heads I win; tails the Serpent loses.” It is an utterly wobbly and weak-minded fashion in human thought; and as it has been used against better things than the Sea-Serpent, I will give him also the benefit of the doubt.



THE FIRST MEDICAL MAN TO BE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON: SIR THOMAS BOOR CROSBY, M.D., WITH HIS DAUGHTER, MISS CROSBY, THE LADY MAYORESS.

Sir Thomas Crosby, who has just been elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year, is eighty-one, and is probably the oldest citizen to fill the office. He is also the first medical man who has ever been Lord Mayor of London, although he has had no fewer than 722 predecessors. Sir Thomas was born in 1830 at Gosberton, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at University College School, and afterwards at the College itself. As a medical student he was at St. Thomas's Hospital, and he started in practice in 1852, as an M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. In 1860 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and two years later took his M.D. at St. Andrews. He has always practised in the City, for many years in partnership with the late Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, and of late with his son, Dr. Herbert Crosby. In 1877 he became a member of the Common Council of the City, was elected Alderman of Langbourn Ward in 1886, and in 1906-7 served as Sheriff. He is a Lieutenant of the City and Past-Master of the Turners' Company. As he is a widower, the duties of Lady Mayoress will be performed by his daughter, Miss Crosby.

against much more important things. First they used, as sceptics always use, the anti-democratic argument. They said that the captains and seamen were coarse, unlettered men who could not be trusted on a point of so much delicacy as a sea-monster. They would not believe in a marine serpent on the evidence of uneducated men. They would hang a man on the evidence of uneducated men. They would get a citizen jailed and flogged on the bare word of some policeman who paved the police-court with his fallen aitches. But when a seafaring man said he had seen something fifty feet long which he had no earthly motive for pretending he had seen—then they suddenly remembered that he had never had a university education. He

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR: PEOPLE MUCH CONCERNED IN IT.

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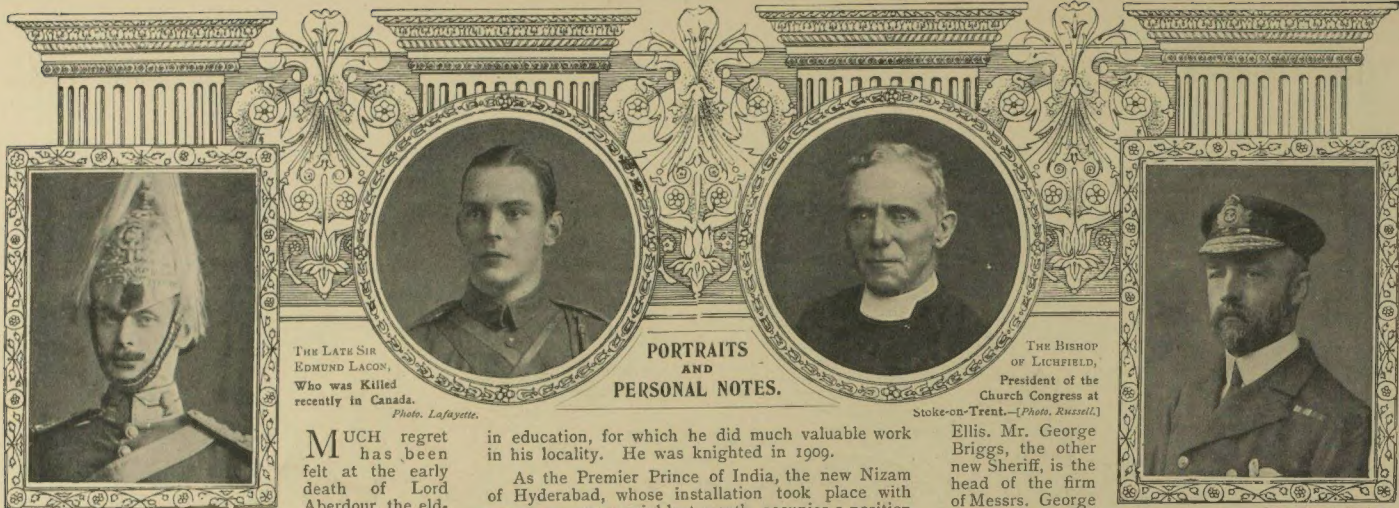
1. GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ, WHO RECONSTRUCTED TURKEY'S ARMY ON THE GERMAN MODEL, IN 1886, AND IS STILL IN THE TURKISH SERVICE.
2. SAID PASHA, CHOSEN AS GRAND VIZIER AFTER THE FALL OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.
3. KIAMIL PASHA, CHOSEN AS MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE NEW TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

4. MAHMUD SHEVKET PASHA, THE TURKISH WAR MINISTER.
5. THE MARQUIS DI SAN GIULIANO, ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO COMMUNICATED ITALY'S ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.
6. TEWFIK PASHA, TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

7. THE YOUNG TURKS' CHOICE: MOHAMMED V., SULTAN OF TURKEY, HOLDING A RECEPTION IN HIS PALACE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
8. ZIA-ED-DIN EFFENDI, ELDER SON OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.
9. VICTOR EMMANUEL III., KING OF ITALY.
10. GENERAL CANEVA, COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN FORCE CHOSEN TO OCCUPY TRIPOLI.

On this page we give portraits of the leading personalities on both sides in the struggle between Italy and Turkey. The outbreak of the war has been by some attributed largely to the strenuous policy of the Italian Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano. Italy's Ultimatum caused the Turkish Cabinet to resign, and Hakkı Pasha was succeeded as Grand Vizier by Said Pasha, who, however, found difficulty in forming a Cabinet. Early in the week it was thought that he, too, might resign, and

that the office would devolve on Kiamil Pasha, who was the first Grand Vizier after the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and has held the post three times. He is eighty years of age. Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, is an Arab of Bagdad. At the Revolution he led the Young Turks from Salonica to the Sultan's palace. General Caneva, the Italian leader, is a cavalry officer of high reputation in handling large bodies of troops.



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

THE LATE SIR EDMUND LACON,
Who was killed recently in Canada.

Photo, Lafayette.

MUCH regret has been felt at the early death of Lord Aberdour, the eldest son of the Earl of Morton. He was only in his thirty-third year,

THE LATE LORD ABERDOUR,
Eldest Son and Heir of the Earl of Morton.

having been born in December 1878. Six years ago he married a daughter of Admiral of the Fleet Lord John Hay, and he leaves two children. Lord Aberdour was a Captain in the Leicestershire Yeomanry, and was well known among polo-players and on the Turf.

News was received on Tuesday that Sir Edmund Lacon, of Ormesby Hall, Norfolk, had been killed in Canada, but no particulars were given as to the manner of his death. Sir Edmund, who was the fifth Baronet, was thirty-three. He had recently settled in Canada, and was married only last August. He was in the Army from 1896 to 1907, and served in South Africa as Lieutenant in the Norfolk Regiment. He succeeded to the title in 1899.

American history has not provided many opportunities for achieving naval glory, and the late Admiral Schley was among the few commanders in the United States Navy who have won a great victory at sea. His defeat and destruction of the Spanish Fleet under Admiral Cervera took place off Santiago, on July 3, 1898. He has, like Admiral Seymour, told the history of his naval career in a book, "Forty-five Years Under the Flag," published in 1904. Admiral Schley was born in Maryland in 1839. He served through the American Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Twenty years later he led an Arctic Expedition, which rescued Lieutenant Greeley. In 1871 he commanded the force which stormed the forts on the Salée River in Korea.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SCHLEY,
The Victor of Santiago in the Spanish-American War.

Viscount Allendale, who has just been appointed to the position of a Lord-in-Waiting to the King, has since 1907 been Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and was previously Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. He is Chairman of the Northumberland Territorial Association. A Liberal in politics, he sat for the Hexham Division from 1895 to 1907. Lady Allendale, whom he married in 1889, is a sister of Lord Londonderry.

Sir John Brigg, who was a strong Liberal, had represented Keighley since 1895. He was born in 1834. Before entering public life he was for many years

in education, for which he did much valuable work in his locality. He was knighted in 1909.

As the Premier Prince of India, the new Nizam of Hyderabad, whose installation took place with sumptuous ceremonial last month, occupies a position of great importance. This is increased by the prestige inherited from his late father, who was the most distinguished of Indian ruling chiefs, and exercised an immense influence over the Mohammedans in India; he was also a loyal supporter of the British Crown. In reply to the Resident's speech at the installation,



Photo, Bourne and Shepherd.

THE NEW NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

The Premier Prince of India, whose Installation took place recently.

the new Nizam said that he realised his responsibility and intended to follow in his father's footsteps.

At the Guildhall last week took place the picturesque ceremony of admitting to office the two new Sheriffs of the City of London for the coming year. Mr. C. A. Hanson, Alderman and Sheriff, belongs to the stockbroking firm of Messrs. Coates, Son, and Co., and is a member of the Pattenmakers'

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD,
President of the Church Congress at Stoke-on-Trent. (Photo, Russell.)

Ellis. Mr. George Briggs, the other new Sheriff, is the head of the firm of Messrs. George Briggs and Co., silk and velvet agents and importers. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Girdlers' Company, and since 1897 has represented the Ward of Cripplegate Within on the City Council.

In the course of his presidential address to the Church Congress, which opened at Stoke-on-Trent on Tuesday, the Bishop of Lichfield recalled the interesting fact that, thirty-six years ago, Bishop Selwyn presided over the Congress at Stoke, and he quoted from his address a passage on the necessity of mutual toleration among those of differing opinions. Dr. Legge has been Bishop of Lichfield for twenty years, and before that was for twelve years Vicar of Lewisham.

It was naturally impossible for a British officer on the active list of the Navy to retain, in time of war, such a position as that which Admiral Pigot Williams has just resigned, that of Commander-in-Chief and reorganiser of the Turkish Fleet. It will be remembered that he succeeded Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble in that capacity in May of last year. Admiral Williams entered the Navy in 1871. During the South African War, in 1901, he was in command of the military base at Lambert's Bay.

Lord Northcote was one of those administrators who, by personal kindness and tact, perform services of great value to the popularity of British rule. He was Governor of Bombay from 1899 to 1903, during a terrible plague period. His private charities were great, but never known, and he and Lady Northcote went constantly into the plague-stricken districts. At their final departure the city of Poona gave them such an ovation as no Governor and his wife had ever had before. They were equally beloved in Australia, where Lord Northcote was Governor-General from 1904 to 1909.

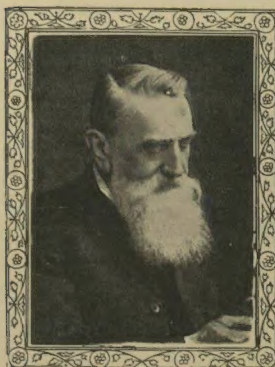
One of the features of the Indian Memorial to King Edward is the extension of the Mayo Hospital at a cost of £150,000. In connection with this, it may be noted, Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the well-known sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a bust of the late King in marble to be placed in the hospital. Mr. Bruce-Joy has already made a notable bust of King Edward. Among

ADMIRAL H. PIGOT WILLIAMS,
Who has Resigned his Post as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Fleet.



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

THE LATE LORD NORTHCOTE,
Formerly Governor of Bombay and (later) Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BRIGG, M.P.,
Member for Keighley, and a well-known Public Man in the West Riding.



Photo, Dickinson.

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE,
Appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the King.



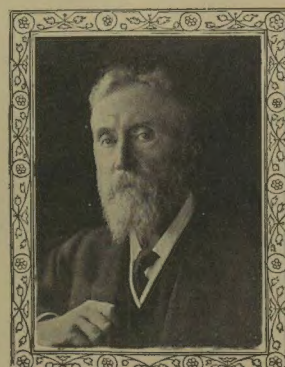
Photo, Weston.

MR. GEORGE BRIGGS,
One of the new Sheriffs of the City of London.



Photo, Miles and Kaye.

ALDERMAN C. A. HANSON,
One of the new Sheriffs of the City of London.



Photo, Swanke.

MR. ALBERT BRUCE-JOY,
The Sculptor who is to make a Marble Bust of King Edward for the Mayo Hospital.

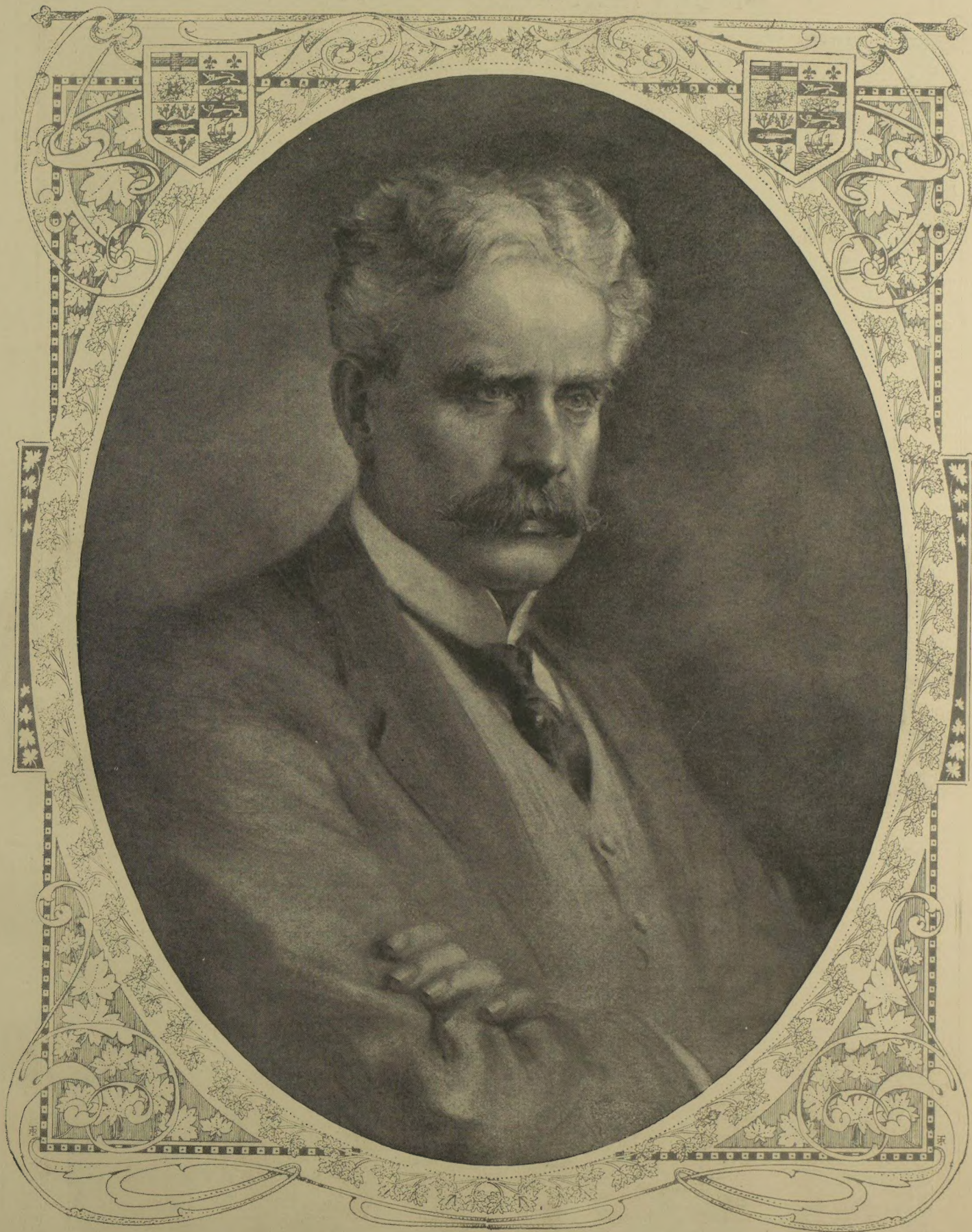
(1867 to 1892) head of a well-known worsted manufacturing business at Keighley. At the formation of the County Councils he was returned unopposed to the first Council for the West Riding. He was particularly interested

Guild. Five years ago he was High Sheriff of Cornwall, and is now a magistrate for that county, in which he has a residence, Fowey Hall. He became Alderman of Broad Street Ward in 1909, in succession to Sir Whittaker

the most interesting of his portrait-sculptures may be mentioned the bust of Mary Anderson at Stratford-on-Avon, that of Matthew Arnold in Westminster Abbey, and the statue of John Bright in the House of Commons.

THE "NO RECIPROCITY" PREMIER: VICTOR OVER SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.



THE NEW PREMIER OF CANADA: THE RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN, K.C., THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

As the world has known for some time past, the Canadian elections resulted in a very remarkable victory for the Conservatives, the opponents of the Trade Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, which, it will be recalled, was drafted at Washington in November of last year, and provides for the abolition of United States tariffs on Canadian food-stuffs and raw materials in return for the lowering of the Canadian tariff on several United States products, chiefly manufactured. The defeated Liberal leader was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that most famous of Canadian statesmen, who had been Premier of Canada since 1896, and was the first French-Canadian to hold that post. The Right Hon. R. L. Borden, K.C., upon whom devolved the formation of the

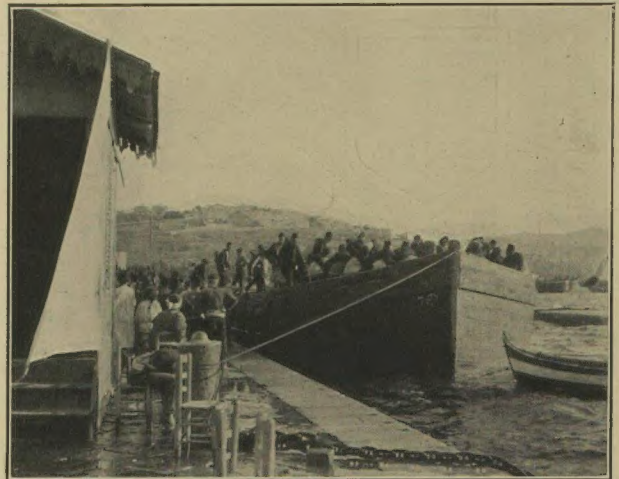
new Canadian Cabinet, became Conservative leader ten years ago. He was born at Grand Pré on June 26, 1854. When he first began to work, he was a Professor in Elenwood Institute, New Jersey; but later he returned to Nova Scotia, studied law, and in 1878 was called to the Bar. He practised at Kentville, then at Halifax, and it was not long before he had a reputation as a sound lawyer, and especially as a pleader. He took silk in 1890. He first entered political life when he was forty-two, and headed the poll for Halifax County in the Dominion General Election of 1896. On the first of this month it was stated that, although he had not yet been called upon to form a Government, there was no doubt he had chosen the majority of his colleagues.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



BARGE-LIKE TRANSPORTS FOR THE TROOPS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE:
HOW TURKISH SOLDIERS ARE CONVEYED ACROSS WATER.

It will be recalled that one of the earliest reports after the declaration of war was that Italian cruisers had pursued and fired upon two Turkish transports with troops on board, with the result that the craft ran themselves ashore near Preveza, on the Albanian coast; and that the transport "Sabah" had been captured off San Giovanni di Medua, in Albania. Like so many other items of "news" from the front, this has not been confirmed at the moment of writing.



MORE USEFUL THAN ELEGANT: ONE OF THE UGLY, BUT SEAWORTHY,
TRANSPORT CRAFT UTILISED BY THE TURKISH ARMY.

Photo. Johnson.



Photo. Abraham.

A FINE MEDIEVAL STRUCTURE WHICH IT IS SOUGHT TO REPLACE BY A NEW ONE:
PORTINSCALE BRIDGE.

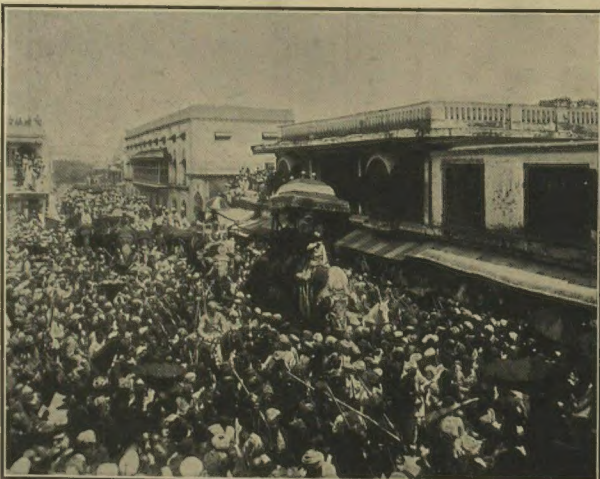
Protest is being made by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty against the proposal of the Bridges Committee of the Cumberland County Council that a new bridge shall be set up in place of the fine old structure now spanning the Derwent between Keswick and Portinscale. It is argued that the old bridge can be made equal to modern exigencies cheaply and effectively by means of grouting—that is, driving liquid concrete into its cracks and joints, so that the structure, as a whole, may be solidified.



Photo. Topham.

MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW ENTERPRISE: THE LONDON OPERA-HOUSE,
IN KINGSWAY.

The London Opera-House is due to open in the middle of November. Amongst other things, Mr. Hammerstein has promised that he will find writers to translate into good English the libretti of the operas he will produce, will require his leading singers to study our language for the benefit of those who like to hear foreign works sung in English, and will take steps to produce an English opera by an English composer. He is likely to confine his attentions to works of a dramatic nature.



PASSING IN STATE THROUGH HIS PEOPLE: THE NEW NIZAM OF HYDERABAD,
ON HIS STATE ELEPHANT, IN THE PROCESSION.

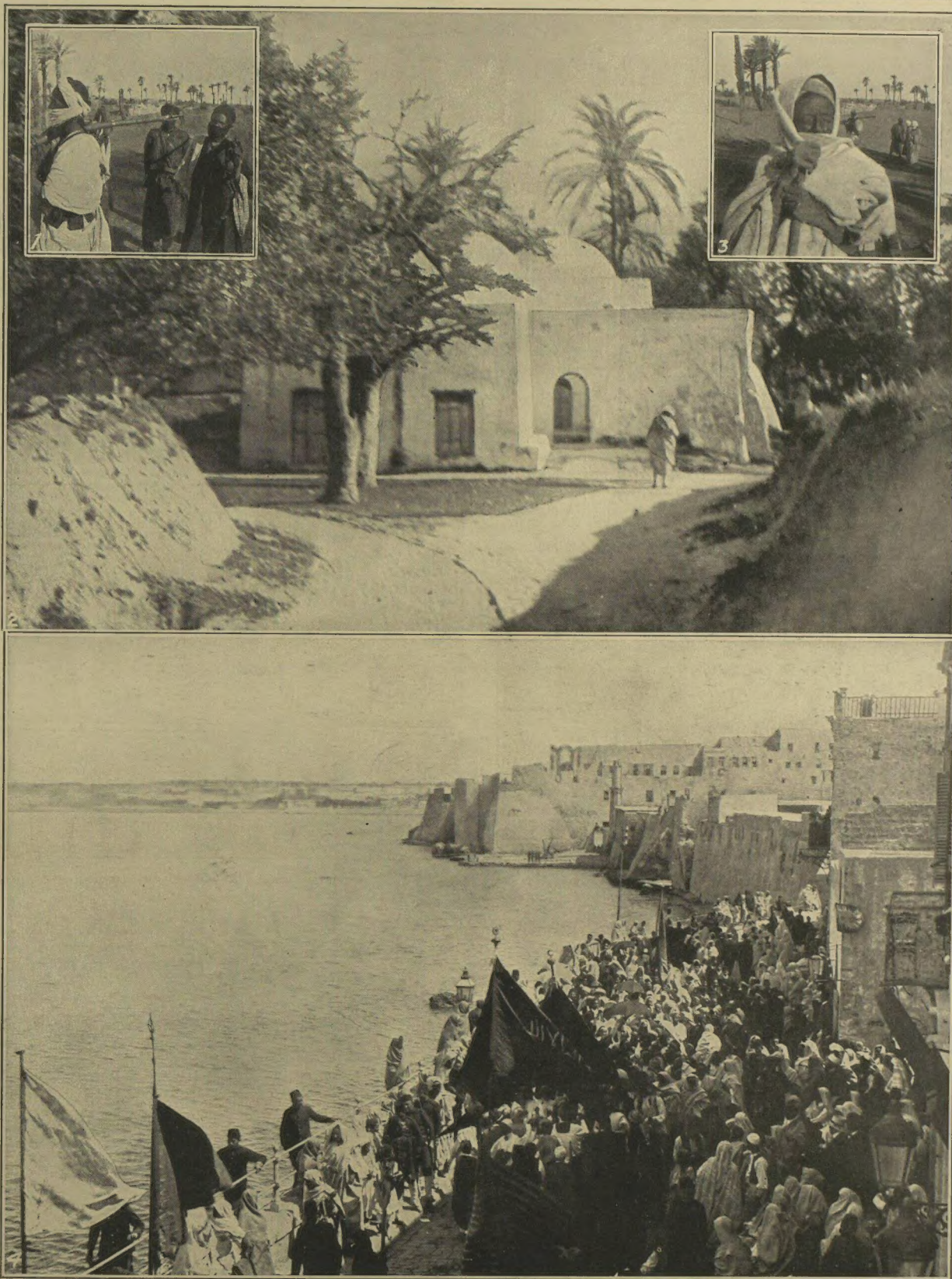
His highness Asaf-Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Arastu-i-Zamam, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-daula, Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., Premier Prince of the Indian Empire, died on the 23rd of August. He traced his descent to Abu Bakr, the successor of the Prophet and the first Khalif. The new Nizam, his son, was installed with great ceremony on September 2.



Photos. Bourne and Shepherd.

HUNG ABOUT WITH MANY PAPERS COVERED WITH HIS SUBJECTS' PRAYERS
FOR HIS SOUL: THE TOMB OF THE LATE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

THE SECT WHO MIGHT SET ALL NORTH AFRICA ABLAZE: THE SENUSSIS, ONE OF WHOSE TENETS IS HATRED OF EVERYTHING FOREIGN AND INFIDEL.



1. A MAN OF THE TUBU RSHADE TRIBE 'OF DESERT BRIGANDS, WHO, WITH THE TIGARRGS, ARE THE MOST WARLIKE OF THE DWELLERS IN THE TRIPOLITAN HINTERLAND, AND ARE MOST FANATICAL FOLLOWERS OF THE SENUSSI.
2. A COMBINATION SCHOOL, CLUBHOUSE, AND PLACE OF PRAYER OF THE SENUSSIS: A SAWIYA, OR MEETING-HOUSE OF THE SECT, IN TRIPOLI.

It has been asserted that the natives of Tripoli who are Moslems are never likely to welcome the predominance of a Christian Power such as Italy in their land, and in this connection it has been pointed out, for example, how considerable and how widespread is the influence of the Senussis, who, it should be noted, are not a tribe, as has been suggested in some quarters, but a Mohammedan sect with puritan tendencies, one of whose tenets is an uncompromising hatred of everything that is foreign and infidel. Even the Turks themselves failed repeatedly to get in contact with the leaders of the sect; but something of a change came not long ago when a political understanding between the Senussis and Constantinople became so far a fact

3. MAINA, ABDEL KADER, ONE OF THE CHIEF LEADERS OF THE TUBU RSHADE, THE TRIBE OF DESERT BRIGANDS WHO ARE MOST FANATICAL FOLLOWERS OF THE SENUSSI.
4. LEADERS OF THE STRANGE SECT ONE OF WHOSE TENETS IS HATRED OF EVERYTHING FOREIGN AND INFIDEL, HONOURING THE BIRTHDAY OF FATIMA, DAUGHTER OF THE PROPHET, "ONE OF THE FOUR PERFECT WOMEN": A SENUSSI PROCESSION ON THE MARINA AT TRIPOLI.

that a Senussi mission was dispatched to the Sublime Porte. As a correspondent of the *Times* put it the other day: "Although Senussi-ism is essentially a religious and spiritual force, preaching avoidance of the European rather than active hostility against him, the aggression of a European Power upon that region of Africa where its adepts are most numerous and most powerful, could not fail to light a torch which might well set all North Africa and many parts of the Soudan ablaze." The Sawiya of the Senussi is a sort of clubhouse where members of the sect meet to discuss matters of religion and politics, hear messages from headquarters, pray, listen to sermons, keep schools and receive guests. "Sawiya" means "corner."

ITALY'S CHIEF OBJECTIVE IN NORTH AFRICA: THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI.



1. ENGAGED IN THE CHIEF INDUSTRY OF MODERN TRIPOLI, WHICH, IN THE MAIN, IS IN BRITISH HANDS; ARABS WORKING IN AN ESPARTO GRASS YARD IN THE TOWN OF TRIPOLI.

3. BREAD AND CARPETS; A MIXTURE OF GOODS ON SALE IN THE EKMKE BAZAAR.

5. THE TRIPOLI WHICH IS CULTIVATED WITH THE AID OF OXEN; THE BEASTS DRAWING WATER FROM A SHALLOW WELL.

"In Tripoli," writes Mr. J. Barnard James, in the *Daily Mail*, "you see true Arab life as it has existed for ages past, from Persia to Morocco. . . . As you mingle with the people, and for a time live their life, you gradually absorb the spirit, and understand it in a way you have

2. MILK AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ON SALE—THE MILK-PANS COVERED WITH STRAW GAILY DECKED WITH RIBBONS; THE WEEKLY MARKET AT TRIPOLI.

4. MARKET DAY IN TRIPOLI; THE TUESDAY MARKET (AN ITALIAN STEAMER IS IN THE BACKGROUND).

6. PROOF THAT THERE IS PLENTY OF WATER LOCALLY IN TRIPOLI; THE WATER-FALL OF SHERSHARA.

never done before, that is breathed through the pages of that wonderful book 'The Arabian Nights' . . . But picturesque, old-world customs and a half-barbarous race of people, no matter what their physical attractions, will not suffice in themselves to make a country a valuable

(Continued on page 547.)

CENTRE OF THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOURS'-NOTICE-TO-SURRENDER WAR: TRIPOLI.



1. TYPICAL OF THE MANY WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE DESERT TO BORNU THROUGH THE CENTURIES: A CARAVAN ON THE MARCH FROM TRIPOLI TOWARDS THE SAHARA.

3. TURKEY IN TRIPOLI, INFANTRY ABOUT TO PRAY FOR THE SULTAN BEFORE THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

4. ITALY'S CHIEF OBJECTIVE IN THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR: TRIPOLI HARBOUR, SHOWING A PART OF THE TOWN.

2. NO LONGER OF THE GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IT HELD IN EARLIER DAYS: THE PORT OF TRIPOLI, THE CENTRE OF INTEREST IN THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

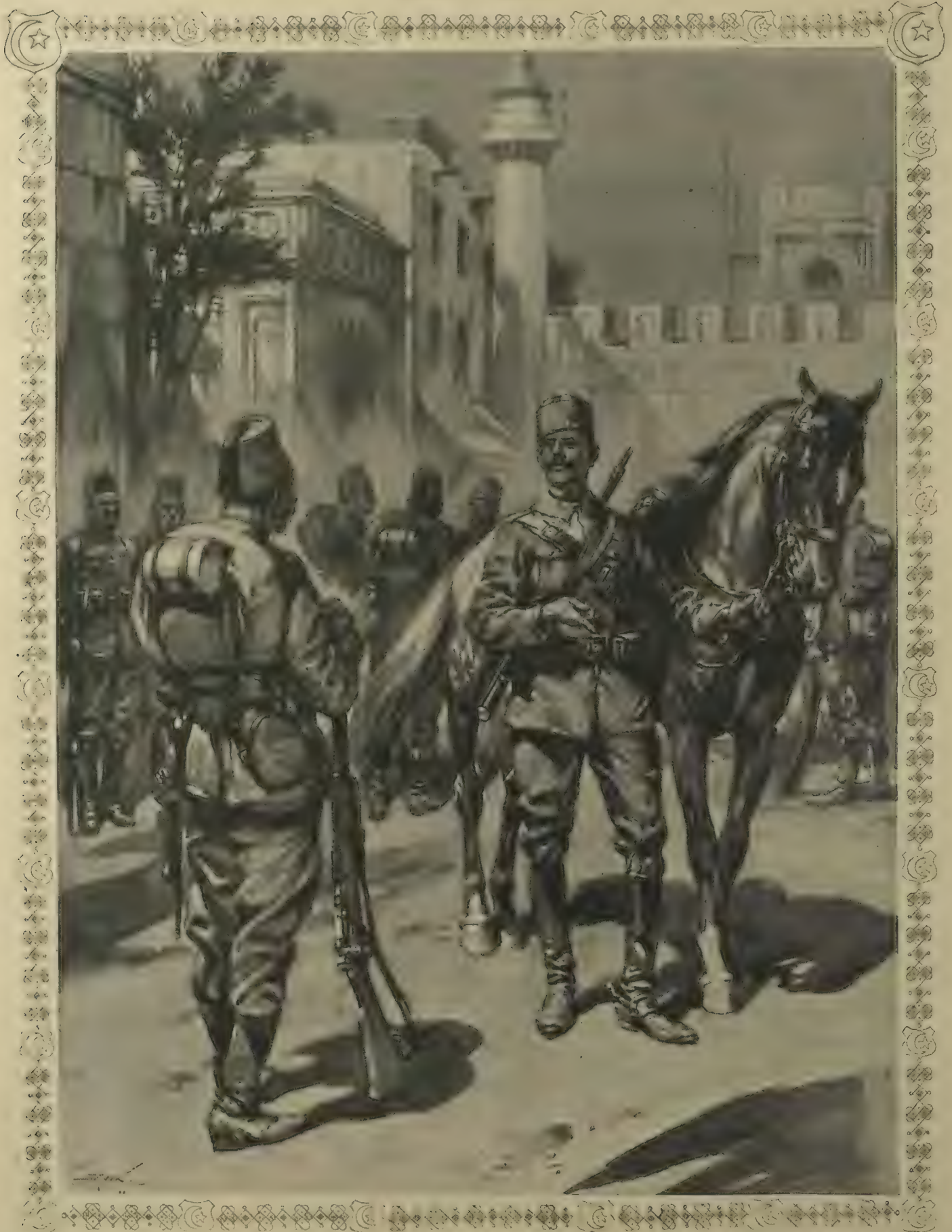
5. SHOWING THE CUSTOMS HOUSE AND THE LANDING STAGE: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HARBOUR AT TRIPOLI.

Continued. . . . The fertile patches of the country are too few and too small to look for much result from agriculture, and owing to the lack of any river artificial irrigation does not appear feasible." Yet the fact remains that there were days in which Tripoli grew many olives; and

it is a fact that there is plenty of water locally, the only unfortunate thing is that the Arabs let this run into the sea instead of using it for irrigation. The chief trade between Tripoli and this country is in *esparto* grass, which is brought here for paper-making.

IN THEIR WAR-KIT: TYPES OF THE FIGHTING-MEN OF TURKEY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



TYPICAL OF THE TURKISH GARRISON OF TRIPOLI: AN INFANTRY PRIVATE AND A CAVALRY TROOPER
OF THE 15TH (TRIPOLI) DIVISION.

Various estimates were made of the strength of the Turkish garrison in Tripoli at the time war was declared. It may be taken that it consisted then of seventeen battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and one regiment of field artillery. The mobilised strength of an

infantry battalion is 23 officers and 1011 non-commissioned officers and privates; that of a cavalry regiment is 40 officers and 630 non-commissioned officers and troopers. The Turk is generally recognised as one of the finest fighting-men in the world.

THE FAMOUS ITALIAN SHARPSHOOTERS: BERSAGLIERI.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



CLAD IN THE NEW "INVISIBLE GREY": BERSAGLIERI, SOME OF WHOSE NUMBERS WERE ORDERED ON WAR DUTY AGAINST TURKEY.

The Bersaglieri (Marksmen), the famous sharpshooters of the Italian army, were organised in 1836 and played a notable part in the fight for Italian unity. Under ordinary conditions, there are about 15,000 of them under arms, and 31,000 on unlimited leave. The Bersaglieri Mikeia numbers about 56,000. The new uniforms for the Italian army, which are "invisible

grey" in colour, have been served out gradually during the last five years as the older uniforms have been worn out and discarded. It is claimed that those wearing the new uniforms, which are without metal ornaments, cannot be seen from a distance of about 540 yards. The supplementary Italian troops for Tripoli include the 8th Regiment of Bersaglieri.

SCIENCE AND

NATURAL HISTORY

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM -SIGNOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI, WHO
PLACED THE WHOLE OF HIS WIRELESS
APPARATUS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AT
THE FREE DISPOSAL OF ITALY.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

ABOUT REFLEX ACTION.

I HAVE been indebted to several readers of our "Science Jottings" for valuable hints regarding appropriate subjects for treatment in this page; and to such readers I have acknowledged my gratitude. To-day, I accede to a request from a correspondent who thus remarks on a topic of interest: "In the course of your articles you have now and then referred to 'reflex action.' Does it not occur to you that the average reader does not appreciate what the phrase means and implies? I know that it indicates a great general principle on which the nervous system acts; but I doubt if the Man in the Street appreciates the meaning of the term. Would it not be well, therefore, to devote a paper to the explanation of the term 'reflex action,' by way of giving readers who follow your remarks week by week a clear and definite view of what the phrase implies?" I regard this suggestion as important, and I lose no time in acting upon it. One is very apt, through familiarity with one's own work, to overlook the fact that other people do not see things and their meaning as clearly and as satisfactorily as one may do oneself. As the question of "reflex action" underlies the understanding of the general working of the nervous system, there is the more reason that any dubiety concerning the meaning of the phrase should be dispelled.

"Reflex action," as a guiding and leading phase in respect of the working of the nervous system, was first clearly promulgated by Dr. Marshall Hall. He saw that, underlying all nervous actions, there lay a certain fixed principle, through which equally the great and the small events of life, as demonstrated through the nervous system, were carried out. It may be said that Marshall Hall's theory of reflex action was actually proved to be true by the discovery of the meaning of the double roots of the spinal nerves, a demonstration we owe to the genius of Sir Charles Bell. To this discovery I shall refer later; meanwhile it is of importance for us to appreciate the nature of reflex action as representing the general mode of working seen in the discharge of our nervous acts at large. A person, in fun or in earnest, suddenly aims a blow or pass at my face. Instinctively,

and without thought draw back my head from the threatened blow. If we argue out the *ratiomale* of the act thus exhibited, we must come to the conclusion that it began—as far as any commencement is possible of definition—at the eye which beheld the oncoming fist. But the eye is a mere "gateway of knowledge," as George Wilson long ago noted. It is a mere outlook house, whence "information received" is sent to headquarters, represented by brain centres. Thus informed of danger threatening, by a sensory or ingoing message conveyed by the nerves of sight, the brain instantly acts on its information, and "reflects" the message to the muscles of head and neck withdrawing the head from danger.

The outgoing message from brain to muscles we call a motor or efferent one, just as the ingoing message is

with its cells, so as to produce a given result. It is as if, when I ring the bell at a friend's door, the ingoing message sets up activity on the part of his maid, who represents the "nerve-centre" connected with the bell, and who, receiving the message, acts upon it, opens

the door, and informs me that my friend is at home, or the reverse.

In the same way, if I cross the street hurriedly, because I hear a taxicab or a butcher's cart bearing rapidly down upon me, my nerve of hearing has sent a message into my brain, whose special centres "reflect" the message to the muscles of my trunk and legs, carrying me quickly out of danger to the pavement. All reflex actions are not so simple as those I have quoted; some reflexes extend widely, and affect varied parts and organs of the body, but the principle of action is the same in each case. Some reflexes may begin in the brain in place of starting at the body's exterior. The thought put into action illustrates the latter phase of things. Sir Charles Bell found that all the ordinary nerves of the body left the spinal cord—the great nervous main line—each by a double root. One root issued from the front and the other from the back of the cord, both roots joining outside the cord to form an apparently single nerve-trunk.

Experimentally Bell showed the meaning of this arrangement. Messages going outwards from brain (or cord) to body pass forth by the nerve fibres of the anterior or front roots, while messages from body to brain (or cord) enter by the hinder roots. Thus every ordinary nerve in our body is really like a cable comprised of two sets of wires: those which convey orders to bring the body into action, and those which inform the nerve centres what is taking place at the body's exterior. We cannot tell which is which fibre even microscopically when a nerve is examined, but we know the two sets of wires exist, making reflex action possible. And it has to be added that consciousness is not at all necessary for the efficient performance of reflexes. Indeed, the most perfect actions are those performed automatically, wherein consciousness has no part.

ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. C.N.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE FIRST VOLCANO SO CALLED; THE RECENT ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.
The name "volcano" was first applied to Etna, which was believed to be the dwelling-place of Vulcan, the God of Fire.

termed an afferent or sensory one. Clearly, certain nerves can only send afferent messages, because it is their sole purpose to convey such impulses from body to brain. Such are the nerves of the senses—eye, ear, nose, and other organs; but in other nerves of the body—and this is where Sir Charles Bell's discovery intervenes as an explanation—we find fibres combined, some of which act as telegraph-wires between body and nerve-centres, while others only convey messages the reverse way, from brain or nerve-centres to the body. At the very least, we can all grasp the plain principle that the business of the nervous system is conducted on this reflex principle, which assumes that action follows on a message being "reflected" from a nerve-centre

front roots, while messages from body to brain (or cord) enter by the hinder roots. Thus every ordinary nerve in our body is really like a cable comprised of two sets of wires: those which convey orders to bring the body into action, and those which inform the nerve centres what is taking place at the body's exterior. We cannot tell which is which fibre even microscopically when a nerve is examined, but we know the two sets of wires exist, making reflex action possible. And it has to be added that consciousness is not at all necessary for the efficient performance of reflexes. Indeed, the most perfect actions are those performed automatically, wherein consciousness has no part.

ACTION WHICH CAUSED MUCH DEVASTATION; MOUNT ETNA RECENTLY
IN ERUPTION AGAIN.MATTER THROWN FROM ONE OF THE MANY NEW MOUTHS;
MOUNT ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Photo. C.N.

LESS EFFECTIVE THAN THOSE TAKEN OVERLAND BY MOHAMMED II.: SHIPS OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



The "Hairredin Barbarosse."

The "Assar-i-Tewlik."

A Destroyer.

OF THE FORCE WHOSE WEAKNESS LED THE ITALIANS TO SEE AN EASY TASK BEFORE THEM: VESSELS OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

From the very first, it was generally understood that Italy, in her dispute with Turkey, would take immediate command of the sea, and effectively blockade Tripoli, thus putting herself in a position to land troops while preventing the landing of Turkish troops. The attitude cannot be said to have caused surprise, for the only Turkish war-ships which may be deemed of real value in war-time are the "Hairredin Barbarosse" and the "Torgud Reis," battle-ships of the "Brandenburg" class bought from

Germany last year for £900,000. For the rest there are five battle-ships, built in 1867, '69, '70, and '74, and reconstructed within the last few years, together with two protected cruisers, ten modern destroyers, and fifteen modern torpedo-boats. It was reported that when her fleet arrived in the Dardanelles the other day, Admiral Williams, reorganiser of the Turkish Navy, announced that, in view of the state of war, he would be unable to continue his duties.

At the Sign

of St. Paul's

The inhabitants of St. Paul's Churchyard are much disturbed by soldiers and others—



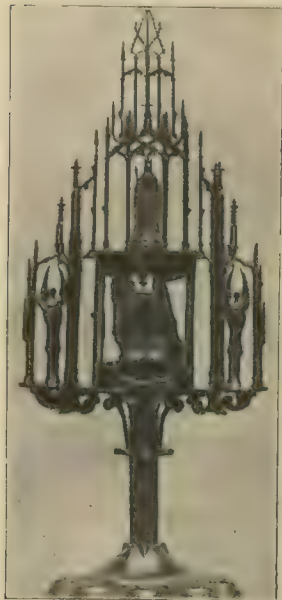
playing nine pins at unreasonable hours. From a printed notice dated May 27th 1831—

ANDREW LANG ON COLONEL HAGGARD'S "THE FRANCE OF JOAN OF ARC."

MANY a book is written, many a lecture is preached, on the art and method of writing history. The subject does not seem very important. There are, we know, many ways of composing tribal lays, "and every single one of them is good." There is one way of writing history for little boys and girls—or, rather, there are several ways—the way of Charles Dickens, the way of Mr. Kipling and Mr. Fletcher, the way of Walter Scott, the way of Mrs. Markham. If the purpose be to make children understand and remember that which they read, perhaps the way of Mrs. Markham is to be preferred. But a few queer little Dombey's of boys will take more pleasure in Sir Walter's way.

The method of writing history adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Haggard, D.S.O., in his "The France of Joan d'Arc" (Stanley Paul and Co.) may be the best way for the general public. The public, if this method be to its taste, just wants to be told stories, startling stories, of the past. Colonel Haggard tells the tales as a man narrates his matter in a novel—without any references to the evidence

for the stories, without much criticism of the grounds on which they base their claim to be reckoned true stories. For example, we have a chapter on "Gilles de Retz, Devil-Worshipper," a knight who fought with honour for the freedom of France, rode by the side of Jeanne de Retz was a scholar and a patron of the Arts. Was Gilles a Devil-Worshipper, and, if he were, did his ritual consist in the most infamously cruel torturings and murders of children? According to the confession which he is said to have made, he one day opened the scandalous chronicle of crimes of Roman Emperors, by Suetonius, and imitated on a monstrous scale the infamous misdeeds attributed to them, truly or falsely.



CONTAINING PART OF THE BACKBONE OF THE "PATRONESS OF SCOTLAND": THE RELIQUARY IN ST. MARGARET'S CONVENT, EDINBURGH, WITH RELICS OF QUEEN MARGARET.

"From that date [i.e. her canonization] Queen Margaret became patroness of Scotland. . . . A part of the bone of the back is deposited at St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh. This relic of St. Margaret, brought by Bishop Gilles from the Escorial in 1863, . . . is enclosed in a crystal cylinder, and is . . . surmounted by a statue of St. Margaret." From the "Life of the Princess Margaret."

MME. KARIN MICHAELIS,
Whose new Book, "The Dangerous Age," is attracting much attention.

Photograph by Julia Laurberg and Gad, Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

The story is too ugly and too stale for repetition; we have all heard of the hideous hag who was employed to lure children into the clutches of this monster, while he and his agents confessed to miracles most sensual and devilish; and



A KING AND QUEEN OF SCOTLAND PAINTED ON A DOOR IN THE MONASTERY-PALACE OF THE KINGS OF SPAIN: PORTRAITS OF MALCOLM III. AND QUEEN MARGARET IN THE ESCURIAL.

"When Philip II. of Spain collected for the Escorial all the relics he could procure, he found among others at Venice those of St. Margaret. It was for many years believed that the entire body of St. Margaret was in the Escorial, from an erroneous account circulated by a Scottish gentleman. . . . [He found an altar or chapel in honour of the saint. . . . Their likenesses are painted on the folding doors at full length.]"

Reproduced from Mr. Samuel Cowan's "Life of the Princess Margaret, Queen of Scotland, 1059-1093," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Minnow, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

some people were found—not many of high character—as witnesses to complain that their children had disappeared, and heaps of half-burned bones of children were said to have been found in the castles of this ogre. Colonel Haggard does not even name his authorities for this horrible legend. De Retz "only owed it," he says, "to a singular chance that he ever found himself accused or punished for his horrible crimes."

Now the chance was that, for their own reasons, the King of France, the Bishop of Nantes, and the Duke of Brittany held Gilles at deadly feud. These three could set the Inquisition on him by accusing him of religious crimes, magic and devil-worship. Accused by the Inquisition, what chance of escaping condemnation was open to man or woman? The accused could be tortured. Gilles confessed (if I remember rightly) for the purpose of escaping examination by torture. His agents had the same motive as he, and our own witches, had for confessing to misdeeds of which they were never guilty. None of us believes that old Bessy Sykes flew about on a broom-stick, raising tempests, ruining crops, and sinking ships. We have as good reason, almost, for doubting the truth of the confessions of Gilles de Retz and his friends. M. Salomon Reinach has written a careful essay on the case of Gilles; on the nature of the evidence against him; on the absolute injustice of the methods of ecclesiastical trials. The clergy condemned Jeanne d'Arc as a devil-worshipper, they condemned Gilles as a devil-worshipper. It is not safe to accept these interested verdicts. I am not, myself, convinced that Gilles was *not* a kind of devilish aesthete; perhaps he was. But the evidence as recorded is not of a sort apt to convince a jury.

As a critical historian Colonel Haggard scarcely satisfies me. He tells us that at the famous Battle of Rouvray "the cannon from the walls of Orleans pounded into the wagons of herrings" in an English convoy. Is the gallant Colonel sure that the field of Rouvray is within gunshot (medieval gunshot) of the walls of Orleans? The incident is entirely new to me. If the guns of Orleans could destroy the convoy, they could also annihilate the guard of the convoy. Does Colonel Haggard know where the Earl of Salisbury was stationed when mortally wounded by a gunshot from Orleans? I fear that he does not know, and therefore misses the point of the story which he tells.



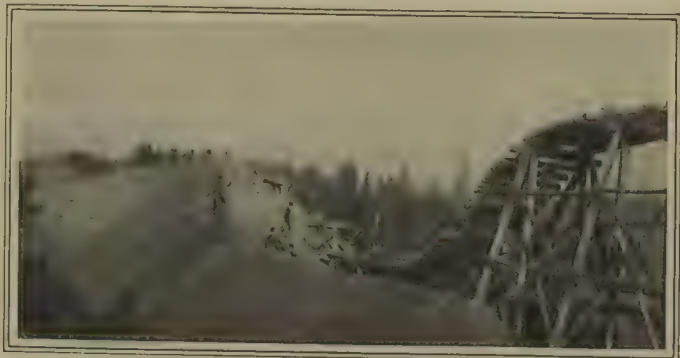
Photo, Lang Sims. ONCE THE PROPERTY OF THE POET WHO DENOUNCED THE "BARBAROUS ART" OF SHOOTING: A GUN WHICH BELONGED TO ROBERT BURNS.

In his "Verses on seeing a Wounded Hare limp by me which a Fellow had just shot," Burns wrote: "Inhuman man! curse on thy barbarous art, And blasted be thy murdering eye." It would be interesting to know what use Burns made of his own gun, shown above in the hands of its present owner, Mr. W. J. Sage, of Coldharbour Lane, Brixton.



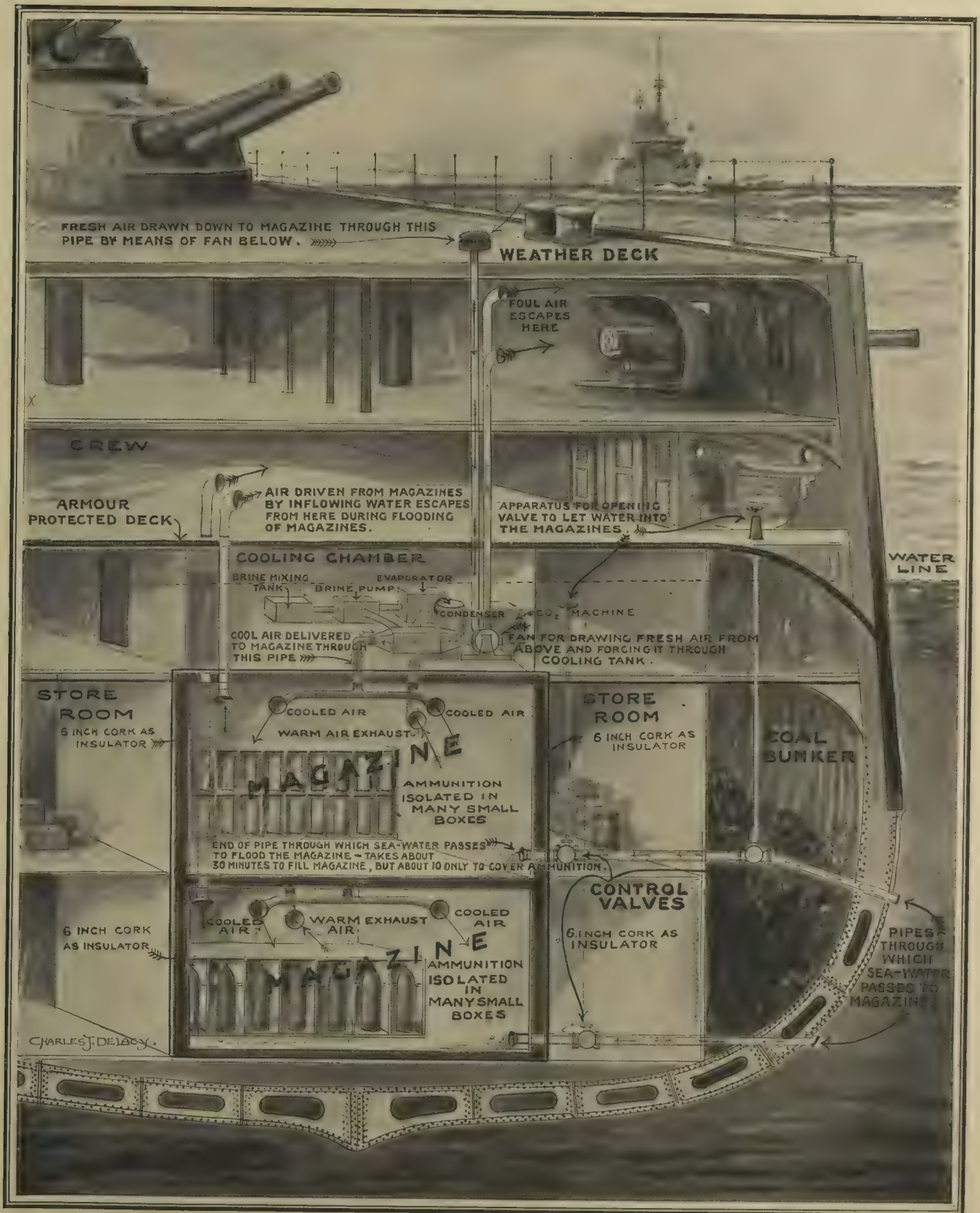
THE MAKING OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ACROSS CANADA: AN EXCITING MOMENT AT THE CLOVER BAR BRIDGE, AND A MATTRESS OF TREE-LOGS OVER A "SINK-HOLE." In building the Clover Bar Bridge over the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton, "to facilitate communication between the piers and the banks a gangway was laid athwart the river at low water. In the spring the water rises several feet and rushes along tumultuously. The photograph shows the situation just as the river has risen to the level of the gangway, and is breaking it up." With regard to the right-hand photograph, "the sink-holes occasioned the greatest anxiety. . . . At places, owing to the soft character of the ground, the embankment settled down in a mass. . . . Then the grade had to be built up again on a mattress of tree-logs and branches woven together. . . . The embankment could be piled up thereon in absolute safety."

Reproduced from Mr. F. A. Taylor's "The Making of a Great Canadian Railway," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seely, Service and Co. (See Review on Another Page.)



KEEPING THE POWDER COOL: AND FLOODING: MAGAZINE PROTECTION.

DRAWN BY C. J. DE LACY.



AVOIDING GRAVE RISKS FROM SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF POWDER AND FROM FIRE: HOW A WAR-SHIP'S MAGAZINE IS KEPT COOL AND MAY BE FLOODED—A SECTION.

It is not always realised how completely the men in the lower part of a modern war-ship in action are cut off from escape in case of disaster. A protected deck of steel covers the lower portion of a vessel containing its vital parts, such as magazines, engines, and propelling machinery, and when the ship is at general quarters, and all water-tight doors are screwed down, this lower part is really sealed up and isolated. Should a magazine explode, the destructive gases are confined as in a gun, and the result is a terrific upheaval of the whole structure, such as

took place in the blowing-up of the "Liberté," the "Jéna," the "Maine," and other instances. Naturally the explosive force finds an outlet upward, since the double thickness of the vessel underneath and the water offer more resistance than the deck and sides. In view of the enormous strength of a modern battle-ship, such explosions give some idea of the power of cordite and its allied substances. Our illustration shows the apparatus for protecting a magazine by cooling the air, and for flooding it, as a last resort, in an emergency.

WITH TRIPOLI, THE ONLY RECOGNISED PORTS ON THAT COASTLINE :

BENGHAZI, CAPITAL OF BARKA; AND DERNA.

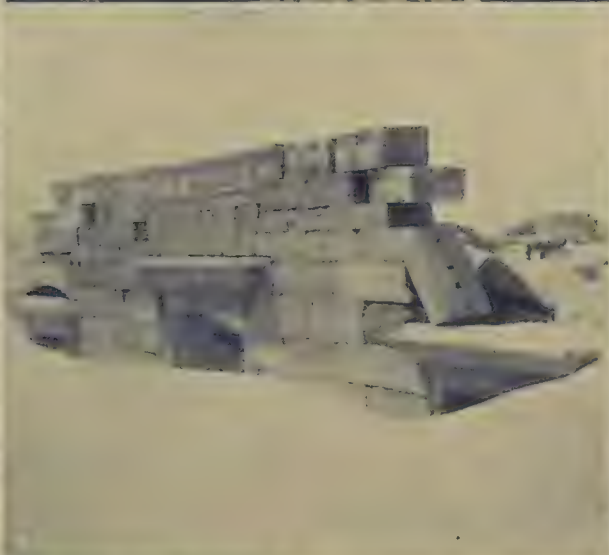


1. SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A "WIRELESS" STATION; IN DERNA.
2. NEAR BENGHAZI; THE TURKISH BARRACKS AT BARKA; SHOWING THE MOSQUE.
3. WHERE AN ARAB OUTBREAK WAS MUCH FEARED; A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BENGHAZI.
4. ON THE QUAY AT BENGHAZI; TURKISH ARTILLERY.
5. PARADED AT THE KONAK OF BENGHAZI; TURKISH TROOPS.
6. TACTICS IN THE OASIS OF BENGHAZI; TURKISH TROOPS MANŒUVRING.

There are only three recognised ports on the Tripolitan coast—Tripoli, Benghazi, and Derna; and it was not long before the Italians announced that the blockade of these ports was complete. The coast, as a whole, presents very great difficulties to navigation, particularly uncharted rocks and sands. Concerning Tripoli, we have given many facts on other pages. Of Benghazi, which has figured so much in the news of the dispute, it may be said that

its shallow harbour has many sandbanks, and that it is the starting-place for caravans on their way to Egypt. It was originally named Berenice, after the wife of Ptolemy III., and is the capital of Barka, anciently Cyrenaica. In the time of the Ptolemies, Berenice, Barks, Cyrene, Apollonia, and Arsinoë caused the vilayet to be known as Pentapolis. Derna is 160 miles north-east of Benghazi. Its "wireless" station has been destroyed by an Italian war-ship.

WHEN RULERS OF ITALY RULED TRIPOLI: ROMAN REMAINS AT LEBDA.



1. IN THE LEPTIS MAGNA OF THE ROMAN COLONY TRIPOLITANIA: THE HARBOUR OF LEBDA. TWO DAYS' RIDE EAST OF TRIPOLI, ONE OF THE GREATEST AFRICAN SEAPORTS IN GREEK AND ROMAN TIMES.
3. WHEN RULERS OF ITALY RULED IN TRIPOLI: RUINS OF A SUPERB PUBLIC BUILDING OF ROMAN DAYS.
5. REMAINS OF WHAT WAS ONCE ONE OF THE GREATEST OF AFRICAN SEAPORTS: THE ROMAN QUAY AND PART OF A LIGHTHOUSE AT LEPTIS MAGNA (LEBDA).

In view of the Italian attitude towards Tripoli, it is of more than usual interest to recall the fact that Tripoli was once a colony administered by rulers of Italy. Again to quote Mr. Hauns Vischer, "The Phoenicians recognised the importance of the North African littorals on account of their communication by land with the interior of Africa, and of the sea-trade with Italy. They founded numerous colonies along the coast of Barbary. The best known were Wayat, Lepti, and Zabrathro. Wayat was on the site of the present Tripoli.

2. ENGULFED IN A SEA OF SAND: THE FORUM OF LEPTIS MAGNA (LEBDA), BIRTHPLACE OF THE EMPEROR SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, WHO GRANTED TRIPOLITANIA, THE COLONY OF WHICH IT WAS A PART, THE PRIVILEGES OF THE JUS ITALICUM.
4. LAND ONCE FERTILE AND A PRODUCER OF MUCH OLIVE OIL: IN THE HILL COUNTRY TWO DAYS' RIDE FROM TRIPOLI.
6. A SURVIVAL OF THE DAYS IN WHICH LEBDA WAS A PART OF THE ROMAN COLONY OF TRIPOLITANIA: THE RUINS OF A REMARKABLE MAUSOLEUM.

With the fall of the Phoenicians, Carthage seized these towns. . . . After the defeat of Carthage at the battle of Zama, the land of the Syrtes went to the Romans. For more than three centuries they formed, together with Zeugitania, the Provincia Africa. The Romans called the ancient Wayat Oea, and about 200 A.D. included it with Sabrathra and Leptis in the new colony which they named Tripolitanis. . . . In the fourth century, just when the Roman Empire was waning, Tripolitania began to decline."

"PURE AND SIMPLE DESERT": THE TYPE OF "WASTE LAND"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



OF THE KIND, IT MAY BE PRESUMED, ITALY WOULD MAKE TO BLOSSOM: A SCENE IN THE HEART OF THE DESERT.



A CONQUEROR IN TRIPOLITANIA SINCE THE FOURTH CENTURY: THE DESERT WHOSE SANDS HAVE OVERWHELMED ANCIENT GARDENS, PALM GROVES, AND OLIVE GROVES.

Many people are asking precisely what Italy has to gain commercially by seeking predominance in Tripoli; and various replies are being given to them. The most obvious, perhaps, is the statement of a belief that the place has mining resources which were reported upon recently by two Italian engineers. Others point out that there seems to be no reason why Tripoli, which has been described as "pure and simple desert," should not be made to blossom as the rose; for it must not be forgotten that there is plenty of water locally which the Arabs permit to run into the sea instead of using for irrigation. It may be recalled also that, as Mr. Hanns Vischer points out in his excellent "Across the Sahara" (Edward Arnold), after Septimius Severus had exempted the people from various vexatious taxes, "the Tripolitani sent their Emperor yearly a large quantity of olive oil. It must have been a very large quantity, for a Roman author writes that at the death of the Emperor there was enough left to supply Italy for the five ensuing years. From such statements we can form an idea of the fertility of those countries. Little enough now remains of the ancient olive-groves . . . In the fourth century, just when

ITALY COVETS IN SEEKING PREDOMINANCE IN TRIPOLI.

LEHNERT AND LANDROCK.



OF THE SEA OF SAND WHICH HAS ENGULFED THE FERTILE SOIL OF TRIPOLI: IN NORTH AFRICAN DESERT LAND.



THE GRAVE OF INDUSTRIES: A SANDY WASTE TYPICAL OF THOSE WHICH HAVE BURIED MUCH OF THE ANCIENT WEALTH OF TRIPOLI, AND HAVE LEFT IT "PURE AND SIMPLE DESERT."

the Roman Empire was waning, Tripolitania began to decline. Man himself turned the ancient gardens and palm-groves into waterless stone fields, and handed them over to the desert." Thus it is that, as a writer in the *Daily Mail* points out, sand is the prevailing note at Tripoli, and is its blessing and its curse. An absence of evil smells in the narrow streets and covered Souks is attributable chiefly to the absorbing quality of the sand and the dryness of the air. So far as actual commerce is concerned, Tripoli, while producing barley, wheat, dates, olives, oranges and lemons, and breeding cattle and sheep, exports chiefly esparto grass and sponges. Attention has also been drawn to the fact that so far as strategical position is concerned the natural harbour of Tobruk in Cyrenaica might one day prove an Agadir. Mr. Lucien Wolf has said, indeed, that "any Power which held it and transformed it into a naval base would be in a position to cut British communications between Malta and Alexandria and to dominate the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean." The photographs, although they do not show the desert nearest to Tripoli, give a perfect idea of the wastes under which so much of it lies.

WHEN THE TURKISH FLEET WAS MOST EFFECTIVE: AN INCIDENT RECALLING THE MOVING BIRNAM WOOD OF "MACBETH."

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



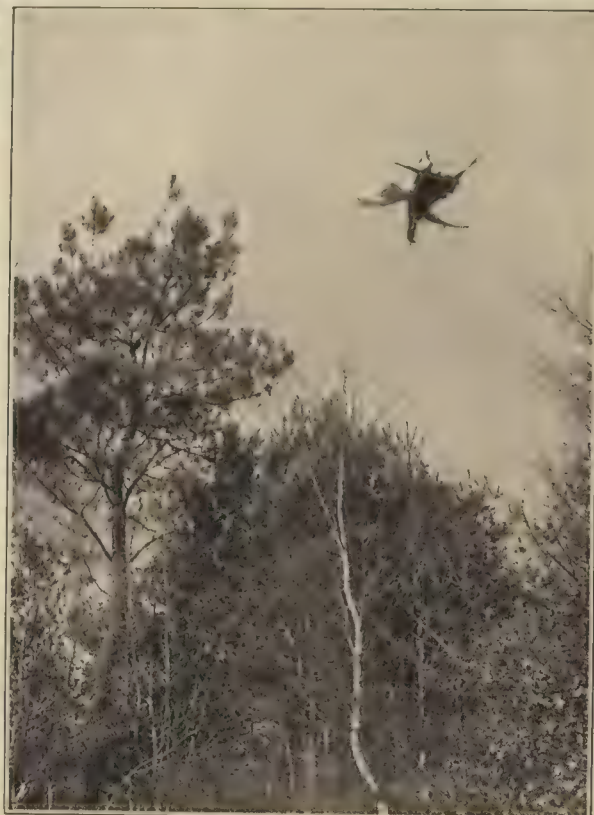
IN FULFILMENT OF AN ANCIENT PROPHECY: EIGHTY TURKISH GALLEYS HAULED OVERLAND, WITH SAILS SET, DURING THE SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1453.

At the time at which the Turks took Constantinople after the great forty-day defence by some 14,000 Greeks and Italians, there was a prophecy which suggests that of the witches in "Macbeth" when they tell the King that he will never be vanquished until great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill shall come against him. It was to the effect that the city would never fall until a sovereign should make his ships "float over the earth with expanded sails." Curiously enough, this very prophecy was fulfilled by the besieging force. Mohammed II., no doubt fearing the opposition he might meet on the

sea-route, and planning an awe-inspiring surprise, had eighty war-galleys, with sails set and crescents flying, dragged from the Bosphorus across the Pera Peninsula into the Golden Horn, to the sound of trumpets and by the light of torches. The vessels covered the few miles necessary resting on crude cradles, which were pulled over greased planks by multitudes of men hauling on ropes and chains. Each craft was in charge of a pilot. It was a few weeks after this strangest of all naval incidents that Constantinople fell before the onslaught of 200,000 Turks.

SHOOTING IN OCTOBER WOODS: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRI THÉVENIN.



1. A CLEANLY HIT COCK-PHEASANT.

3. A COCK-PHEASANT FALLING AFTER BEING SHOT.

2. A COCK-PHEASANT IN FLIGHT.

4. HIT! A WOODCOCK FALLING.

Our readers will remember that we have from time to time published many remarkable photographs by M. Henri Thévenin of subjects connected with shooting. We feel sure that those here reproduced will appeal to all sportsmen as perhaps the most wonderful photographs of their kind that have ever been taken.

OUT OF THE COVERT: OCTOBER SHOOTING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRI THÉVENIN.



1. A CLEAN SHOT: A COCK-PHEASANT FALLING.

3. A CLEANLY KILLED COCK-PHEASANT.

2. A WOODCOCK FALLING AFTER BEING HIT.

4. FALLING BACK WHEN SHOT: THE DEATH OF A HARE.

The pheasant-shooting season, it will be remembered, begins on the 1st of this month and lasts until the 1st of February. As pointed out on the opposite page, these photographs by M. Henri Thévenin will doubtless be appreciated by sportsmen as representing the last word of the camera in illustrating subjects of this kind.

Art-Music & the Drama



"SHEIKEN IN FATE AT THE SAVOY."
FRÄULEIN CLOTHIDE VON DERP AS
SUMERUN, PRINCIPAL WIFE OF THE
SHEIK.



A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE "CONVENTO" GIVEN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



"SUMERUN" IN FATE AT THE SAVOY:
FRÄULEIN LEOPOLDINE KONSIAKIN AS
"THE BEAUTIFUL SLAVE OF FATAL
ENCHANTMENT."

ART NOTES.

THE memorial exhibition of the work of Frederic Shields does not fret the gallery of the Alpine Club with crowding visitors. Since Ruskin, ardent in recognition, put him on a pinnacle, this artist's reputation never outran his merit. As an illustrator of the 'sixties he was successful, but chance and his own humility seem to have conspired with an ineffectual brush to narrow his fame and keep him lowly. The story of the decorations he was set to do with Ford Madox Brown is familiar. Brown's share was finished. Shields' seemed never to be forthcoming, and at last the city of Manchester could tolerate his delays no longer. The only time-saving course was to commission Ford Madox Brown to complete the series. "That," said Shields, "is what I have been working hard for—by doing nothing." Madox Brown is a greater man than I, and should, of course, do all the work." Had he refused the commission at first, he explained, his share in it would have been given to some third painter. So, too, with the memorial window to Dante Gabriel Rossetti at Birchington. In designing this he decided as far as possible to merge his own artistry in that of Rossetti, and instead of flying his own colours he perpetuated, at second hand, those of his friend.

of the few. A drawing for his "Good Shepherd" companioned Christina Rossetti during her last illness, and it had been to Shields that she and her mother had gone for the memorial window to Dante Gabriel Rossetti at Birchington-on-Sea. Christina, writing to ease his embarrassment over a commission which, according to his habit, he

PLAYHOUSES.

"MAN AND SUPER-MAN," AT THE CRITERION.

"MAN and Super-man," the great philosophical comedy, as Mr. Bernard Shaw would have it thought, has, in a sense, rather come down in the world, for it is being played now as frank, unabashed farce. These things happen on the stage to geniuses as well as other playwrights, and the change is not all loss on the present occasion, even the autocratic "G. B. S." may perhaps confess. Gone, it is true, or at least slurred over, at the Criterion, is the famous idea, far from original, if the truth must be admitted, which regards woman as the eternal huntress and man as her prey. But, on the other hand, the wit of the lines has rarely been more aptly pointed, and the piece has never hitherto been taken at so rattling a pace. For this state of affairs Mr. Robert Loraine, who has started management in the rôle of John Tanner, is mainly responsible. He does not trouble too much about the intellectual content of the character. His Tanner does not, like Mr. Granville Barker's, take stock, so to speak, as to how he is drifting, and analyse his sensations and his position. This Tanner is a breezy, healthy, high-



THE REVIVAL OF "MAN AND SUPERMAN" AT THE CRITERION. MISS PAULINE CHASE AS ANN WHITEFIELD.

believed might have been put in stronger hands, thus states their case: "Even your personal love of Gabriel weighs less with my mother in this quest than your personal love of Christ," Shields' remarks on "The Cleansing of the Temple" were made the basis of one of the papers in Christina's "Time Flies." E. M.



THE REVIVAL OF MR. BERNARD SHAW'S "MAN AND SUPERMAN," AT THE CRITERION. MISS PAULINE CHASE AS ANN WHITEFIELD AND MR. ROBERT LORAIN AS JOHN TANNER.



MR. ALFRED SUTRO'S NEW COMEDY, "THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND," AT WYNDHAM'S. MR. GERALD DU MAURIER AS THOMAS PELLING AND MISS ENID BELL AS KALLIEA.

When he spied no worthier designer in the field, he consented to do his own work. In Kilmarnock and at Eaton Hall his decorations in paint and glass and mosaic are his own, although even in the case of the Duke of Westminster's chapel he sought the counsel of Christina Rossetti, and set himself to use her ideas for his religious compositions. Nobody goes to Eaton or to Kilmarnock to look for a "Triumph of Faith" or a "Te Deum Laudamus" by Shields, and his work in Baywater is sought by few students of the decorator's art. The Chapel of Rest, facing Hyde Park, keeps open gate; its lawns and graves are trim and bright, its red brick is hardly smirched, and the paintings share a general look of uninviting cheerfulness. Though Hyde Park is far less solicitous to comfort you, it is not towards the chapel and the art of Frederic Shields that you turn. Neither he nor the walls, he chances to last upon have the knack of engaging the passer-by.

His religious sincerity should have brought him a great popular following; instead, it brought him the admiration and affection



"THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND," AT WYNDHAM'S: THOMAS PELLING INTRODUCES KALLIEA, OF THE GREEK SOUL, TO HIS WIFE, WHO NOTES THAT HER "RIVAL" IS WEARING THE FEARS BROUGHT FROM RUSSIA FOR HER BY HER HUSBAND. From left to right are seen Miss Athene Seyler as Sophie Pelling, Mr. Gerald du Maurier as Thomas Pelling, Miss Enid Bell as Kalliea, and Miss Henrietta Watson as Dulcie Elstead.

spirited youth, who dashes into his love-entanglement through mere zest of living, and delivers his reflections and his outbursts of insolence as though they sprang from exuberance of temper. The reading may miss subtlety, but it makes for laughter and geniality. Mr. Loraine's Tanner, however, we have met before. The new feature of his revival is the Ann of Miss Pauline Chase—such a colourless, artless, meek Ann, in place of the self-reliant and truculent heroine of Mr. Shaw's fancy—pretty, of course, and admirably clear in enunciation, but so lacking in spirit that the young actress, obviously miscast, would let down the love-scenes badly but for the buoyancy of her partner. Fortunately, players of experience, such as Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Florence Haydon, Mr. Ernest Mainwaring, and Mr. Sass, not to mention Mr. Gwenn, who is inimitable as that most perfect of Shavian studies, the chauffeur Straker, make up for her deficiencies and gallantly follow Mr. Loraine's lead. So here is "Man and Superman" turned into a very jolly, though perhaps almost ordinary farce.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

BUCHANAN'S

Scotch Whisky



“BLACK & WHITE”

BRAND.

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is an unfortunate, and I venture to maintain a mistaken, opinion prevalent about the abundant supply of very able women wanting work at laughably (or rather tragically) low rates of wages. I am convinced that it is a delusion. Really capable women make good incomes in the labour market because there are not so many of them as there is the demand for their services—so large a proportion of clever women are claimed for domestic life by marriage, for, luckily for the race, a great many men are attracted by good brains in women. Other men, all unknown to themselves, are caught by those extra clever women who are wise enough to hide how clever they are. This removal of so much ability from the ranks of women who work for wages leaves a comparatively limited supply of first-class ability available. The incapable ones, naturally, are plentiful, and come cheap, and cannot do their work well. But if an employer expects to acquire a first-class woman worker for one fourth the wages of an equally capable man—in that expectation he is coming to grief. If then that employer professes to have thereby discovered that women are inferior in ability to men, he is worse than foolish. Yet the attempt is too frequently made, and the unfair inference thereupon loudly proclaimed.

In a periodical professedly devoted to improving the industrial position of women, I have just observed an advertisement for a "Lady Cook-Housekeeper." There are eleven servants (three men), and a rather large family (five) in the dining-room, with "many visitors in summer and autumn." The cook is informed that she is to be responsible for all the servants; also she must buy-in all stores, which means keep books, make out the menus, and undertake the whole catering, and she is herself to be very accomplished in high-class cooking. In short, it is a position of great responsibility, requiring organising talents of no mean order, besides highly skilled professional capacity; and what is offered for all her work to this accomplished person? Forty pounds a year! If the advertisers sought a man to undertake the same duties as a cook, without the household oversight, they must know that they would be lucky to obtain him for quadruple the sum, and yet they suppose that a woman with equal brain-power and skill in her art is to be got for that trivial wage, the wages of a charwoman, in fact—half-a-crown a day and her meals!

How large a salary, I wonder, does the chief success among women cooks receive? And how many women cooks are even allowed to concentrate their strength and time on the actual cookery, far less on the brain-work of the kitchen alone, without the hand-work, as do chefs in the highest position? Women cooks can never compete with men while they are expected to combine scullery-maid's work, and even, perhaps, odd bits of laundrying or portions of the housework, with their high art; yet in middle-class households, even where the income is considerable and it is quite unnecessary to



A STRIPED TWEED GOWN.

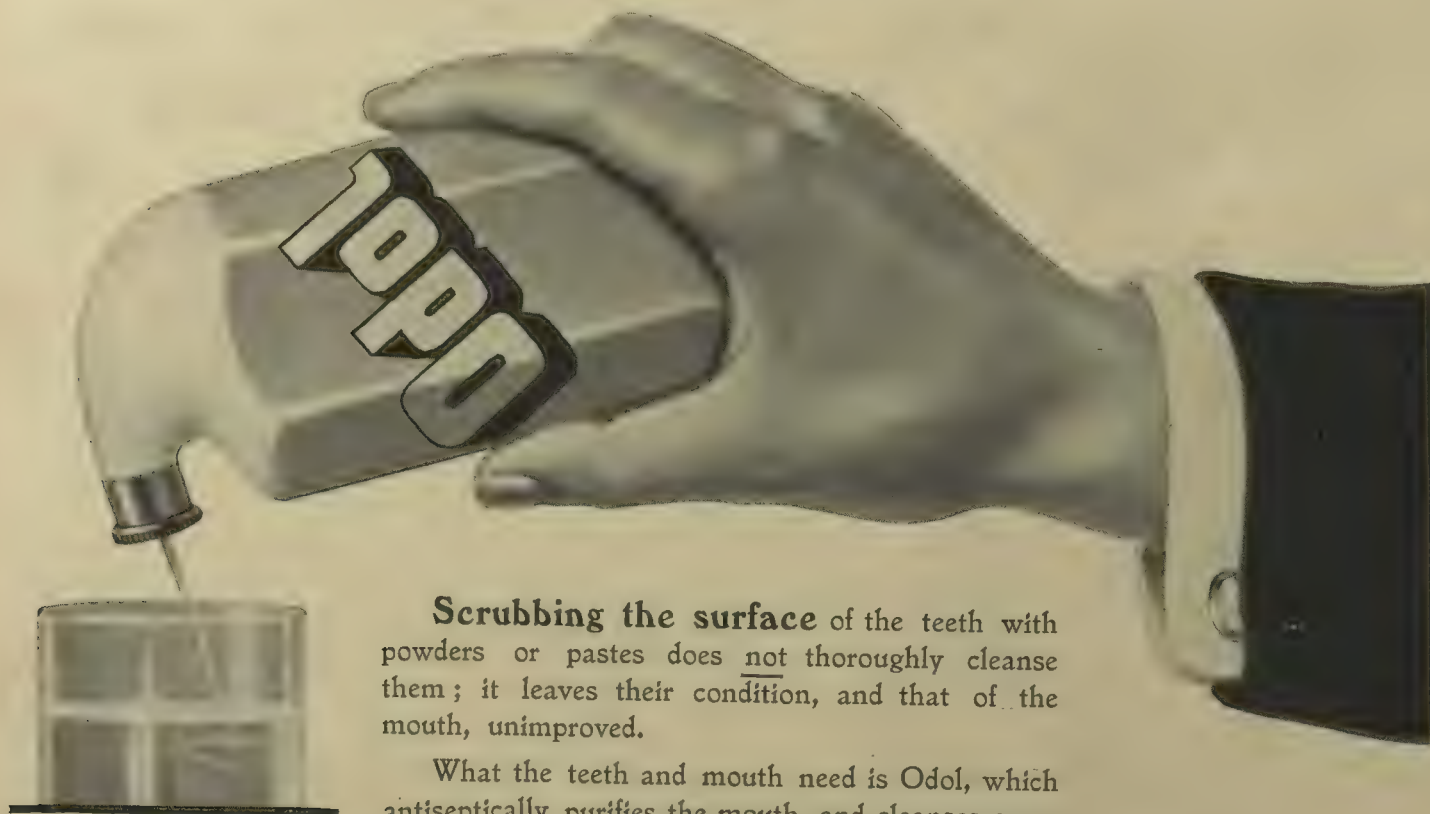
This dress, which has been designed for early autumn, has the stripes cut on the cross for the corsage, and is trimmed with velvet buttons.

mix thus the high art of cookery with rough, coarse tasks, such odd duties are frequently exacted from the cook of the female sex. Moreover, women find it difficult to get properly trained; actually, the London County Council has recently added at the public expense to the already existing facilities for the education of boys as rich men's chefs, but leaves girls to the very commonplace and far too brief and perfunctory curriculum of the "cookery classes" of existing institutions. Then again, a man cook absolutely will not be content to make shift in any way, or to give himself any trouble to be economical. He must be further shown a certain degree of deference, and be allowed a certain margin of free-handed expenditure. That is what the "Almanach des Gourmands" calls "les habitudes de l'artiste." Horace Walpole tells of a cook of his day whose respect for his own art was such that he complained that, after he had prepared a dish of confectionery eighteen feet high, his "mildord" (Lord Albemarle) refused to have the ceiling demolished to admit of the entry of the *grand plat*. "Imaginez-vous que mildord n'a pas voulu faire ôter le plafond!" Were women cooks allowed to be as extravagant—were they as well taught and were they as well rewarded as men—would they not produce as worthy work?

Smart frocks will continue, even for cold weather, to be frequently seen draped with transparent fabrics. A perfectly new model from a great Paris house has an under-dress, cut close and sheath-like, of black velvet, with an apron tunic, back and front, and falling as low as the ankles, of saxe-blue Ninon; of course, this semi-transparent apron does not conceal at all the black velvet at the sides or round the feet, and veils it charmingly elsewhere. The tunic is edged at the bottom with a fringe of pearl and saxe blue beads; across the tunic, not far below the hips, passes another line of this fringe, and drooping from about the bust on the corsage there is a made ornament finished with a wider fringe of the same species. Over the shoulders is a deep collar made up of the same beads; not fringes this time, but a shaped collar, and inside that is a lace *intérieur* closing the corsage to the pit of the throat. This is an ideal smart visiting-gown for the present hour.

Another model shows the fichu effect that is creeping into a front place in Dame Fashion's good graces. There is a sheath-gown of pale-brown cashmere-de-soie, trimmed all round, six inches from the hem, with a fringe of brown wooden beads and silk strands of the same tone. The high waist-line is indicated by a three-inch band of nut-brown folded velvet; and then the corsage is quite covered with a fichu of white silk muslin run all over with tiny frills of lace and arranged over the figure in the popular one-sided manner, the left side crossing over the right to tuck into the belt at the right hip. This is, of course a visiting-gown; but still, it is a little open at the throat, between the edges of the fichu, for a diamond brooch or a little bouquet, as may be preferred, to finish it off.

FLORENA.



Scrubbing the surface of the teeth with powders or pastes does not thoroughly cleanse them; it leaves their condition, and that of the mouth, unimproved.

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permeates the gums and mucous membrane, freeing the whole mouth from all harmful germs, and keeping it free, and fresh, and wholesome, and the breath delightfully fragrant for hours afterwards.

SORE THROAT: Its Cure and Prevention.

In every 'bus, tube, railway-carriage—everywhere, in fact, where people meet and exchange the usual greeting, "How are you?" one hears the same reply: "Oh, all right, thanks, except for a touch of sore throat."



CATCHING SORE THROAT.—Sore throat is caught by inhaling germs. During the winter months, when our powers of resistance are lowered, we are particularly susceptible to germ-attack.

due to damp or cold, though these, by lowering the vitality, undoubtedly predispose us to the attacks of the germs which cause sore throat.

How Sore Throat is Caught.

Science has proved beyond question that these germs or microbes are the true active causes not only of sore throat, but also of much more grave infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

It is, therefore, quite accurate to speak of sore throat and other infectious ailments being "in the air." For the germs which cause them are actually in the air, being breathed out by the sick, and inhaled by healthy people, who, in this way, literally "catch" the disease and pass it on to others.

But the most important thing to remember about sore throat is that it is frequently the first symptom of some serious illness produced by the rapid multiplication of germs

in the mouth, and their subsequent poisoning of the blood stream by the "toxins" which they produce. This fact should make everyone careful never to neglect a sore throat, but to take at once the remedy which modern Science has provided—namely, Wulffing's Formamint Tablets.

The Modern Remedy.

These pleasant-tasting tablets, which are sucked like sweets, quickly render the whole mouth and throat thoroughly antiseptic. In other words, they cure sore throat and prevent infectious diseases by killing, in the mouth and throat, the germs which cause them. The unique germicidal powers of Formamint have been demonstrated again and again. One of the most interesting experiments of this nature is that reproduced here, showing first ordinary saliva taken after simple rinsing of the mouth, alive with infectious disease-producing bacilli, and secondly, saliva of the same person practically free from bacilli after dissolution on the tongue of a single Formamint Tablet.

But apart from such laboratory proofs there is abundant medical and lay evidence as to the value of Wulffing's Formamint. A physician writes in the *Practitioner*: "Wulffing's Formamint is of the greatest value in all the throat conditions named—Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Thrush, etc."

Madame Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) writes: "I have taken Wulffing's Formamint Tablets for some time past, and I have much pleasure in saying that I find them very beneficial for the throat." Mr. Bernard Partridge, the famous *Punch* cartoonist, writes: "I have used Formamint on and off for some time and found it most excellent for the throat."

Preventing Infectious Diseases.

Mr. Rowland H. Herring, A.R.San.L., Sanitary Inspector, writes: "I know of no other preparation so pleasant to take and effectual in preventing infectious diseases as Formamint. . . . As a sanitary inspector I recommend all who have to come in contact with infectious disease to take Formamint."

Among other distinguished users of Formamint may be mentioned the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, The Right Hon. the Lord Kingsale, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, the last of whom sets an example which should be followed by everyone when she says: "I always keep a bottle of Wulffing's Formamint Tablets in the house, as I find them excellent for sore throat."



THE GERMS OF SORE THROAT.—These minute organisms grow and multiply with great rapidity on the delicate throat. This illustration shows how they appear under the microscope.

Another reason, by the way, why Formamint should always be kept in the house is that it may be relied upon to cure such common ailments as bad breath, spongy gums, ulcerated tongue, etc., and should also be used for cleansing and sweetening the mouth, especially after the use of tobacco and alcohol.

Sore Throat Sufferers, Please Note!

Wulffing's Formamint is sold by all chemists, price 1/1rd. per bottle—but be sure it is Wulffing's, as its success has produced many worthless imitations.



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MUSIC.

THE autumn season should have been opened last Saturday by M. Ysaye, who was to give the first of a short series of recitals, but a few days earlier in the week a communication to the Press announced that the arrangements were altered and the recitals abandoned. A little more might have been vouchsafed by way of explanation to the public, which, after all, provides great artists with large incomes. However, with MM. Kreisler, Bauer, and Casals at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday, and Mme. Carreño, who has returned to London after two years' absence, giving a recital one day later, the season may be said to have opened well. This afternoon (7th) Mr. Backhaus will give one of his long recitals at Queen's Hall. In another ten days the season will be in full swing.

Mr. Coleridge Taylor is fortunate in the choice of subject for his new cantata, which is to be given for the first time on Oct. 25 at the Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society. Mr. Alfred Noyes, one of the most sincere and gifted poets of the present day, has written the libretto of the cantata, which is called "A Tale of Old Japan." It will be heard at the Crystal Palace early next year if nothing occurs suddenly to change existing conditions at Sydenham and bring its long and distinguished musical career to a close. On Sunday afternoon last the concert season at the Albert Hall was inaugurated by the New Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Landon Ronald's direction. It may be said that Sunday concerts have developed before all others this year, and while recitals are few, and only the Promenade Concerts provide music day by day

throughout the week, the selection that Sunday offers to the music-lover is very great.

The vocal score of "The Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss is now published in London by Messrs. Chappell, who have made the necessary arrangements with the German owners of the copyright. To

written for an opera by Richard Strauss, there is likely to be a part at least that will not bear literal translation. In the present case the work has been entrusted to Mr. Alfred Kalish, whose accomplishments, whether as linguist or critic, are not excelled by any member of the critical fraternity. The skill with which he has handled difficult situations and has contrived to suggest the period of the story without the use of archaisms, is remarkable.

At the Cardiff Festival, in the autumn of last year, Sir Frederic Cowen's choral work "The Veil" was produced for the first time, and created such a favourable impression that arrangements were made for its production in London. The illness of the composer enforced a postponement, but all is in order at last, and London will hear the work on the 30th. Cardiff is sending its Festival Choir to the Metropolis for the first time; the London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged, and the soloists include Meses. Agnes Nicholls and Phyllis Lett; MM. Maurice d'Oisy and Herbert Brown.

The Philharmonic Society is entering upon its hundredth year, and, in honour of a great occasion, the directors have invited England's leading composers to write and to conduct special works. At one of the concerts, Beethoven's Choral Symphony will be given with the aid of the London Choral Society. It will be remembered that Beethoven's association with the Philharmonic Society was very friendly. In his last illness he received a gift of money from the Society, and declared his intention of presenting a new work to his friends as soon as he recovered. He spoke vaguely of a new symphony, but when he was talking of it his last contribution to music had been made.



AN ADDED ATTRACTION TO A HIGHLY POPULAR RESORT: THE NEW LOUNGE AT THE CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, MARGATE. Since the Cliftonville became one of the Gordon Hotels a few years ago it has been enlarged and thoroughly modernised. The latest improvement is a spacious lounge and winter garden, over fifty feet long by thirty wide, built at the back of the hotel. It is decorated in white with opalescent glass, giving a cool and subdued effect which is very restful, and special care has been taken with the ventilation. The work has been done by Messrs. Boulton and Paul, and it adds greatly to the attractions of this popular hotel at one of the healthiest and most bracing of seaside resorts.

translate a libretto effectively when the translation is intended to be sung is extremely difficult; the question of vowel sounds and accents is most baffling, and when, in addition to this trouble, the libretto was

the Society, and declared his intention of presenting a new work to his friends as soon as he recovered. He spoke vaguely of a new symphony, but when he was talking of it his last contribution to music had been made.



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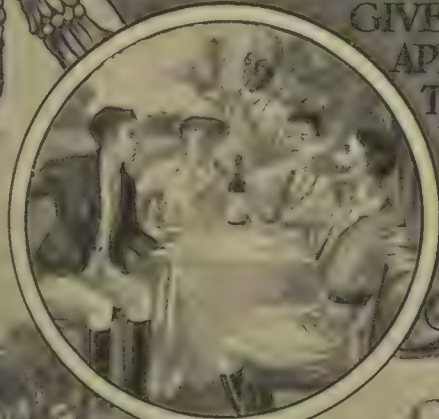


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BOOKS OF INTEREST.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.*(See illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" page.)*

The romance of railway-building is the theme of Mr. F. A. Talbot's story of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but the book is none the less extremely practical. From its first chapter "The Making of a Great Canadian Railway" (Seeley, Service, and Co.) fascinates the reader with its adventurous incident, its lucid

had to fight their way on foot through splendid but terrible mountain passes, forests and swamps. At every step they carried their life in their hand, facing not only the dangers of the trail but of fierce winter blizzards and killing frost. But at last the line was found and plotted out. Then began the equally arduous work of building, with its hourly emergencies. The story is one, as Sir Philip Sidney said, "to draw children from their play and old men from the chimney-corner." There are, in this tale of peaceful enterprise, "hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach" as thrilling as any history of war, and wonderful feats

of engineering genius. There is abundance of humour also, as in the adventure of the two surveyors who fled before a grizzly bear, leaving their precious transit instrument to the beast's mercy. They returned expecting to find the implement destroyed. That would have meant a loss of weeks, for they were hundreds of miles from their base; but, fortunately, Bruin had only torn the waterproof covering to shreds. Evidently he had

no interest in the higher mathematics. Practical men will enjoy this book; but it may also be heartily recommended to boys as a rattling tale of true adventure in the Far West.

"A History of Painting."

Mr. Haldane Macfall is enjoying the making of his "History of Art," the sixth volume of which, on the Genius of France, lies with its ample and handsome pages spread before us (published by T. C. and E. C. Jack). He has



THE SCENE OF RECENT FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN:
A DRAGON-BOAT AT SUifu, ON THE YANGTZE.

During the recent rebellion in the Chinese province of Szechuan, fighting occurred at Suifu, which is 1700 miles from the sea, and about equidistant, as the crow flies, from Shanghai and Calcutta. British gun-boats visit the port every summer when the Yangtze is in flood. H.M.S. "Widgeon" recently left Suifu for Kiating, which is 100 miles away, on the river Min, and is the nearest point to Chengtu (the centre of the disturbances) that can be reached by water.

engineering detail, and its vivid peeps behind the scenes of high Imperial politics. It possesses, too, the attraction of character-drawing, and we have excellent sketches of the principal projectors, particularly of the prime mover, Charles M. Hays, the "little American" whose brains and resource rescued the line from financial straits, and finally, in the face of enormous difficulties, carried it from sea to sea. The C.P.R. had been the nursling of the Conservative Party; Hays, by his astuteness, secured the interest of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals for the extension of the Grand Trunk. With Government guarantees secured, the line was pushed to the Pacific coast. On the prairies the work of the engineer was comparatively simple, but further west began a grim tussle with nature. The surveyors



Photo. Delina.

DIVING FOR MOTOR-BUS PASSENGERS: THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE BRIDGE
ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

A few days ago a Paris motor-omnibus, in avoiding a collision with another vehicle on the Pont de l'Archevêché, dashed over the railing and dropped into the Seine. There were twenty-five or more on the vehicle, and eleven bodies were recovered. Some escaped and others were seriously injured. Divers went down to recover the bodies. The photograph shows divers at work, and, above, the broken railing.

DRY-DOCKED ON A GRID ON THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER
AT LOW WATER: H.M.S. "WOODLARK" AT CHUNGKING.

At the beginning of the recent disturbances in Szechuan, the town of Chungking was the main source of news, and it was feared that telegraphic communication with Peking would be cut off. There was rioting at Chungking, but the Viceroy succeeded in restoring order. The British Consul at Chungking advised sending refugees down the river in case of the trouble spreading. The level of the river at Chungking varies very much with the seasons.

enjoyed flaunting the name of Frank Brangwyn, the writer of a preface in the first volume, on all his title-pages, as if to challenge, with the presence of a living artist, the authority of the Official Expert, who, like many a First Lord of the Admiralty, does not venture to test the overwhelming seas of actual experience. There is the flourish of pleasure, if not of challenge, in the dedication of a work so ponderous to Mme. Yvette Guilbert, "in token of comradeship"; and the map of France, set in the beginning of the volume, and drawn by the author's own hand, denotes, if we mistake not the meaning of the brave strokes that place the cities and rivers and mountains almost in their proper places, the generous satisfaction of an author intelligent enough to help in putting his book through the press

Continued overleaf.

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as well as to write it. That he has enjoyed his chapter-lingeringly, and they prove him a Maurice Hewlett of the studios, with a kindness for swaggering phrases and a romancer's eye for entrances and exits. The Third, "Wherein a cradle is brought into France by the King to the Nursing of Art," the Fourth, "Wherein the Genius of the French Portrait dies of Terror of the Hells of St. Bartholomew," the Sixteenth, "Wherein, out of the Kitchen, enters into France one of the Supreme Painters of All Time," are fair samples of Mr. Macfall's style. He carries it with him into the drearier middle-regions of the chapters themselves, but in many cases would have been better advised to obey the narrow biographical rule of Sir Sidney Lee. Even the chapter-headings, before they had all been written, must have become burdensome, for one at least seems to have been thrown off in haste, and is elusive in the parsing. The history contains little that is new, but is not uninteresting.

• The Conflict of Colour. The colour or racial problem must always present a high degree of interest for thinking men. It is a topic which, on occasion, assumes importance of a degree that may be regarded as of world-wide extent.

foremost minds on the other side of the Atlantic debate with all the seriousness that betokens a high sense of the gravity of the issues it involves. In "The Conflict of Colour," by B. L. Putnam Weale (Macmillan), the author treats the subject in a somewhat discursive manner, which renders his views rather difficult of ready appreciation; and his frequent footnotes are a little trying to the reader who desires to preserve his continuity of thought. Some portion of his book appeared in the *World's Work* in England and America, and is here included, with, of course, much enlargement and expansion. Mr. Weale argues strongly for a wider comprehension of what the colour-problem implies, and

it is, indeed, for the American, save that America is a self-contained and land-locked area, while Europe, "save for Russia, is a water-locked continent." We are left with the declaration that the colour-problem will, if solved satisfactorily, give us the greatest national edifice the world has ever seen, or, if trifled with, will constitute a rock on which the Empire must be erected. This is the great plea contained in "The Conflict of Colour," and Mr.



THE TYPE OF RIVER TRANSPORT USED IN THE ABOR EXPEDITION: STEAMERS AND FLATS AT GAUHATI GHAT ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

The craft seen in this photograph are of the kind used for conveying troops and stores in the Abor Expedition. It will be remembered that, during the preliminary operations, a collision recently occurred between a flat and a steamer at Kamrup.

Also, that a growing conflict of colour throughout the world is something more than a merely theoretical conception, remains to add to the gravity with which the subject may be regarded. We hear talk of the "Yellow Peril" as applied to the increasing hordes of Easterns who are rapidly assimilating Western ideas, especially in the matter of warfare, and the negro question in America has been, and still is, a matter over which some of the

note) possesses the most intimate relationships with Orientalism, and it is well that this view, duly emphasised by the author, should be appreciated to the full by ourselves. He warns British statesmen that no procrastinating policy in the matter of our relations with the East can possibly save us from plain perils. For, as Mr. Weale says, the problem of colour is as emphatically a home one for us, as



ENGLAND'S LITTLE WAR ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER: SAIKWA POST, THE NEAREST POINT OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH ABOR LAND.

It was arranged that the punitive expedition against the Abors, necessitated by the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson, should start in the first week of this month, and be away ten weeks. For some time troops and stores have been concentrating at Dibrugarh, in Assam, the base of operations, while the Abors have been reported to be preparing for resistance, building stockades, and mustering about 10,000 men. At Saiskwa (or Saiskha) Post is the railhead of the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway. It is sixty miles from Dibrugarh, and is the nearest point to the Abor country that can be reached by railway.

denounces the common notion that the world at large must necessarily be dominated by purely British ideas. Of all countries, Britain (Mr. Weale uses the term "England," we are sorry to

Weale's views are certainly worthy the attention of politicians.

Owing to the increasing popularity of South Devon and the Cornish Riviera, the Great Western Railway has decided to continue through the winter the accelerated express services begun this summer. The 1.30 p.m. restaurant-car express will continue to leave Paddington for the West of England, and the up luncheon and dining-car express leaving Penzance at 1.15 p.m. will also be continued. On Oct. 1 a new through restaurant-car express service commenced between Birkenhead, Chester, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and the West of England, running via Bristol to Penzance. There will also be a through express service from Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham to Southampton, Portsmouth, and Bournemouth. This route is thirty-one miles shorter than the journey via London. An additional two-hour non-stop express to Birmingham is announced to leave Paddington at 1 p.m. every week-day.

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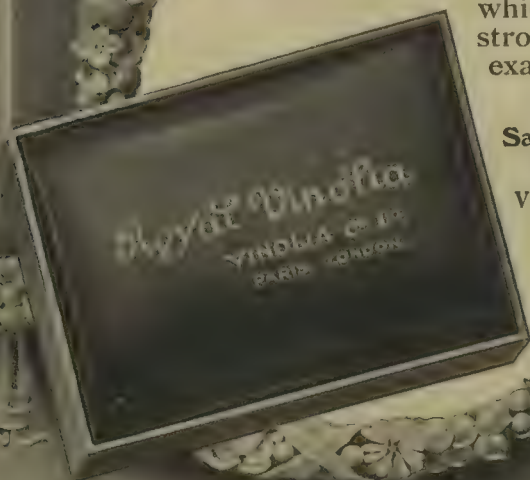
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"This is a section of the Parcel Post Hospital. The official is busy packing up again a parcel which has been carelessly posted. The baskets are behind him, and all manner of strange articles are sometimes found loose in them."

From "The Post Office and Its Story."



A ROMAN BOOKSHOP

The Post Office and Its Story.

It only needs a little imagination to realise the romance that underlies the working of the General

defends his department against outside criticism. His answers to such lightly made charges as "red-tapeism," or the alleged complexity of "The Post Office Guide," or the alleged incivility

of postal clerks, are especially telling, and show that, more often than not, the fault

is on the side of the public. A perusal of this really interesting and amusing book will go far to dispel such misunderstandings, and promote sympathy across the post-office counter between the people in front and the much-tried officials behind it.

The Princess Margaret.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

There is no more gracious figure in history than that of Margaret, the daughter of Edward the Exile and wife of Malcolm Canmore. But she remains, unfortunately, a pleasing shadow, and the historian, however painstaking, can add little to what we know of her. The materials do not exist. In "The Life of Princess Margaret" (Mawson, Swan, and Morgan), Mr. Samuel Cowan, J.F., retraces familiar ground and fills out a scanty tale with notes on subjects more or less relevant. He writes rather as an antiquary than as a historian, and his subsidiary papers, written evidently apart from his main theme, are not free from repetitions. He is, however, full of enthusiasm for his heroine, and it is a pity that circumstances have forbidden his making any new contribution to our knowledge of the subject. Mr. Cowan accepts the story of Margaret's birth at Alb Castle in Hungary in 1046, although there are no Hungarian records of her father's asylum at the Court of St. Stephen. The tradition, however, is too strong to be set aside. Equally familiar

BEFORE THE DAYS OF STAMPS AND LETTER-BOXES: A LONDON POSTMAN OF SEVENTY OR EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

"The London postman of seventy or eighty years ago had to collect and account for the charge made on every letter, and there were no letter-boxes in front doors where he could discharge his correspondence . . . In the old days there was great variety in the postman's costume. He wore in town districts a top hat, and he rang a bell as he passed down the streets."

From "The Post Office and Its Story."

Post Office. There is a more obvious romance connected with its early history, in the days of postboys and mail-coaches, bridle-tracks and highwaymen. That kind of romance still exists in the postal services of remote parts of the Empire, but here the romance of the modern post-office is of the same character as that which "brought up the nine-fifteen" in Kipling's poem. The average Englishman (and woman) is slow to appreciate this romance of every-day things. Nothing could be more stimulating from this point of view than Mr. Edward Bennett's book, "The Story of the Post Office" (Seeley, Service, and Co.), in which he gives a popular and highly entertaining account of the growth and operations of that vast organisation which, more than any other department of the Civil Service, "comes near to the hearts and homes of the British people." Mr. Bennett touches lightly on the beginnings and early annals of the Post Office, and gives greater attention to the marvellous development of the last twenty years, a period which has been comparatively untouched hitherto in the literature of the subject. He has aimed at interesting the general reader, and he has abundantly succeeded. With that object in view, he has abstained from tables of figures and estimates—not even giving them, as Mark



WHERE THE "PUZZLE" ADDRESSES ARE DECIPHERED:
THE "BLIND" SECTION OF THE SORTING OFFICE.

"Here at all hours of the day you will find a row of men sitting at a long table over which is a bookshelf full of up-to-date directories, guides and other manuals of topographical information. These men are doing their best to put in the way of delivery the imperfectly and indistinctly written packets. If they fail the letter goes to the Returned Letter Office."

From "The Post Office and Its Story."



A SHEEPSKIN BUOY BY WHICH A SCOTTISH ISLAND COMMUNICATES WITH THE MAINLAND DURING MOST OF THE YEAR; THE ST. KILDA MAIL.

"The island is cut off from the mainland from August to May, except for the occasional visit of an Aberdeen trawler. The islanders . . . construct a sheepskin buoy, and the letters are enclosed in a tin canister. . . . The mail can only be launched with a hope of success in a gale of north-west wind, which drives it across to the island of Lewis, a distance of sixty miles."

From "The Post Office and Its Story."

MISTAKING THE HUM OF WIRES FOR THE HUM OF INSECTS; THE WOODPECKER AND THE TELEGRAPH POLE. "Several instances occurred some time ago of injury to telegraph poles in the neighbourhood of Shipston-on-Stour, caused by large holes being driven into and almost through them. The offender was discovered to be simply a woodpecker. The bird is thought to have imagined that the humming of the wires indicated insects."

From "The Post Office and Its Story."

Twain did descriptions of scenery in one of his books, in an appendix. It would not be too much to say that the book is a necessity to anyone who wants to grasp fully, not only the human element in the postal system, but the national life which it touches at every point. The necessity is by no means an irksome one, for the book simply teems with deliciously humorous anecdotes and incidents. Describing the work of the Blind Section of the Sorting Office, of which we give an illustration, the author writes "The badly spelt addresses are perhaps the easiest of these puzzles. 'Saintlings, Hilewite,' is at once decided to be 'St. Helens, Isle of Wight'; 'Has bedallar-such' even a schoolboy would recognise as Ashby-de-la Zouch; but it requires the specialist in puzzles addresses to arrange for the delivery of a letter addressed simply as 25th March to Lady Day, the wife of the judge of that name." It speaks well for the *esprit de corps* of the Post Office that the author throughout



THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW IN A STATE OF TRANSITION: A MAIL-COACH ATTACHED TO A MAIL-TRAIN IN THE EARLY DAYS OF RAILWAYS.

"When railways were in their infancy part of the journey of a mail was sometimes performed by coach and part by train. At the point where the railway began the coach was placed on a truck, which was coupled to the train." Reproduced, with the other illustrations on this page, from Mr. Edward Bennett's book, "The Post Office and Its Story," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs Seeley, Service and Co.

is the romantic story of Margaret's voyage when she was driven by adverse winds to the coast of Scotland, and landed at St. Margaret's Hope, near Edinburgh. She and her brother, Edgar Atheling, were entertained by Malcolm Canmore, who fell in love with her. After long resistance Margaret married him. Her pieties and good works have set her among the saints. Devoted to the Roman ritual, she met the Culdee priests in conference, and overcame them in argument, Malcolm acting as interpreter. Finally, she carried her innovations, even if she did not altogether extinguish the Culdee Church. Margaret brought to Scotland the famous crucifix known as the Black Rood. She also placed in Dunfermline Abbey, which she founded, a magnificent silver crucifix. The book is marred by an inexplicable blunder. A portrait of Turgot, the French statesman (1727-1781), is given as that of Turgot, Bishop of St. Andrews, Queer Margaret's supposed biographer and confessor, who died in 1115!

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IT is a good thing for everybody that so widely known and popular a man as the veteran Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour has been induced to write his memoirs and tell the world something of the people and places he has seen and the events in which he has had a part. Among the numerous volumes of reminiscences published during recent years we have had nothing as brimful of entertainment and interest as his book. "My Naval Career and Travels" (with illustrations; Smith, Elder, and Co.). Just as it is popularly said to be the business of the Navy to go anywhere and do anything, so Sir E. H. Seymour in his long and notable

our memories recently by the death of Arabi Pasha—and finally crowned his war-service career, as all the world knows, at the head of the international forces in the Far East for the relief of the Peking Legations at the time of the Boxer Rising. He has witnessed, on duty as Flag-Lieutenant to the Admiral in command, the last execution at the yard-arm that ever took place in the Royal Navy; his West African cruises included visits to places where "meat was sold with some of the animal's hair on, to show it had four legs and not only two." He tells us, also, of an interesting experience of King George, when Prince George of Wales, while visiting the Mediterranean



THE MAN AND THE BOY WHO WAS FATHER TO HIM: SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR AS ADMIRAL AND MIDSHIPMAN.

The old adage that "the boy is father to the man" holds good in the case of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who in his book, "My Naval Career and Travels," writes: "As soon as I had sense enough to form a real wish, it was to go to sea—a choice I have never regretted." As a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Terrible," he was present at the siege of Sevastopol in 1854-5. The right-hand photograph was taken at Constantinople in 1855. His book is a record of the deepest interest.

'Left-hand Photograph by Elliott and Fry; the other reproduced from Sir Edward Seymour's "My Naval Career and Travels," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder.

career of fifty-eight years has been everywhere and seen everything. And he relates his experiences in a simple, direct, straight forward style, characteristic of a sailor, that is charming to read and eminently taking. There is hardly a corner of the Empire, not a British colony the wide world over, that he has not visited, whether in peace or war. First under fire in the Crimea, and then actively employed in the China War of 1859, he was in Egyptian waters when Alexandria was bombarded—recalled to

in the *Bacchante*. Sir E. H. Seymour at the time commanded a ship on the station—the *Iris*. The Prince, with his brother, the late Prince Albert Victor, was at Palermo, in Sicily, and they were going for a picnic in the country, then, as now, infested with brigands. "The authorities insisted on sending a regiment of soldiers to guard them, and begged that no one should go outside a cordon of sentries drawn round their party." Good stories abound on almost every page.

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and shows a Princess turning the tables on a professional philanderer and punishing him in the guise of the sort of humbly-born girl over whom he has made his conquests, is neat enough till it is suddenly lost in a pantomimic interlude, save that the hero is by this time much too familiar a type. The mounting is rich and lavish, though

agility of the conductor, Mr. Bendix, makes the most, did it not deal in too many waltzes and too often repeat them. What was wanted at the Whitney was an auto-cratic prepared to rule out the superfluous, "blue-pencil" the comic relief, dictate to the costumiers, and achieve ensemble and a sense of proportion. With his advent the piece might be pulled together, its superfluity of waltzes notwithstanding.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



Photo, Bolak.

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Owing, no doubt, to a confusion of names with the Turkish torpedo-boat "Hamidabad," the "Hamidieh" was reported to have been concerned in a naval engagement off Preveza. She has since been stated to be in harbour at Constantinople. The "Hamidieh" (formerly "Abdul Hamed") is a protected cruiser, and was launched in 1903, at Elswick.



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it lacks the refinement of colouring we have been taught to expect in musical comedy stage pictures. The interpretation is excellent in many ways, what with the vivacity of Miss Marise Fairry, the fine voice of Mr. Walter Hyde, the dancing and high spirits of Miss Julia James, and the resourcefulness of Mr. Courtice Pounds (even when smothered up in an old woman's crinoline), save that the performers as a rule seem to be asked to do what has been done so many times before. The score of Heinrich Reinhardt has many bright numbers, of which the



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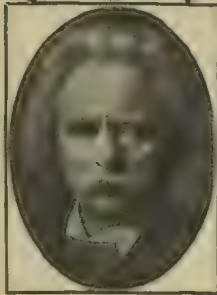
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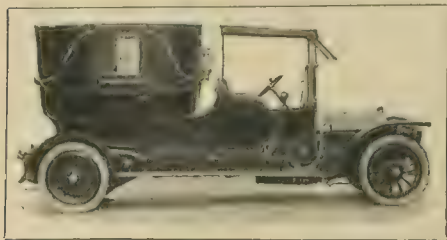
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THERE is always a certain glamour and cachet in being first to accomplish any special performance, and that glamour and cachet remain, no matter how greatly the performance, whatever it may be, is improved



A FIAT FOR THE MAHARAO OF KOTAH; A NEW STATE LANDAU FITTED WITH CONTINENTAL TYRES.

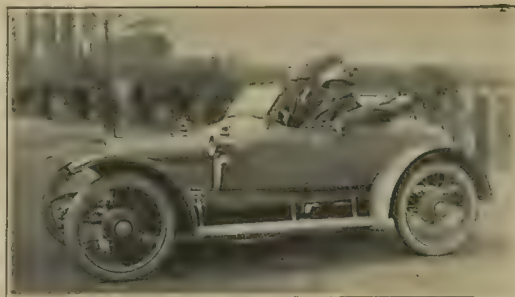
Messrs. Fiat Motors have just built a magnificent car as a state landau for the Maharao of Kotah. It is fitted with Continental Tyres, having twin tyres on the back wheels.

upon at a later date. Take the case of Herbert Liddell Cortis, who was the first man to achieve twenty miles in the hour on a bicycle. Consider the conquest of the Channel by the lamented and unfortunate Captain Webb; reflect upon S. F. Edge's twenty-four hours at Brooklands, one man one car doing over sixty miles per hour for every hour from the setting of the sun to its setting again. No subsequent performances bettering these feats, and similarly original feats, occupy the public eye and seize upon the public imagination in the same effective and lasting manner. On such showing, then, the Sheffield Simplex Motor Works are to be congratulated upon achieving the first officially observed (the others do not count) car drive from Land's End to John-o'-Groat's on top speed.

Only those who are acquainted with every yard of the End-to-End route can really appreciate the magnitude and the quality of this performance—the more as, from report, I gather that the car was far from being specially faked for the job. On the other hand, I have it on the best authority that she might very well have been in better fettle, and those who had charge of the undertaking were sporting with fortune in a somewhat

cavalier fashion. But that makes the encompassing of the feat all the more creditable. The average consumption of petrol throughout the journey was one gallon for each 16½ miles, and this with a six-cylinder engine of 4½-inch bore and 4½-inch stroke. Nor was the car specially geared for the job, seeing that the reduction on top speed was 3:31 to 1 only, and with this gear ratio the car achieved a speed of 60·68 miles per hour for one circuit of the Brooklands track. In future, other cars may endeavour to emulate—they cannot very well surpass this great performance of the Sheffield Simplex.

Several of the leading makers will be presenting new types of comparatively low-powered cars at very reasonable prices, and, what is more, embodying all the latest improvements, and even more. Take the case of the eminent firm of Messrs. Humber, Ltd., who for the second time are out to provide a really good car for the man of very moderate means. Without referring at any length to the 14-h.p. and 20-h.p., which are both new models, I would draw particular attention to the 11-h.p. four-cylinder Humber, which has its cylinders (68 mm. by 120 mm.) cast *en bloc*, the crank-shaft running in three bearings, and the cam-shaft driven by a silent chain in lieu of gear-wheels, and pump-forced lubrication to the main bearings and big ends. It should be remarked that the power is transmitted to the gear-box



A WELL-KNOWN WRITER ON AUTOMOBILISM; MR. H. MASSAC BUIST ON A 12-16 H.P. "SUNBEAM."

through a leather-faced cone-clutch of large diameter, which runs in oil—most successfully, as has been proved. The car has three speeds, and bevel drive to the back axle. Humber-wired spoked wheels are fitted, and this car will be offered, with a smart, two-seated body, hood and screen, and all lamps and tools, at £285.

The decarbonisation of engines is engaging the attention of certain correspondents of the *Autocar*, who ask that the whole matter shall be ventilated in order that the best means for doing this work shall be made generally known. At present, of course, the average repairer will have none of your solvents, or, at least, will recommend none, for obvious reasons. In the dear, old-fashioned way combustion-chambers and piston-heads can only be thoroughly cleared of deposit by taking the cylinders down, a job which very frequently runs into quite a nice little sum of money very welcome to the repairer man. Water and sometimes gas joints have to be broken, and somehow, once broken, these never seem the same again. Now one of the carbon-deposit solvents is put upon the market by Messrs. Brown Brothers, of Great Eastern Street, E.C., the members of which firm are all practical motorists, and must have had good experience of the agent. Then I seem to have heard of a petrol and oxygen burning-off system, of which much was promised. Surely the clumsy and expensive method of taking down to decarbonise should shortly find some substitute.



Photo. Wahefeldt.

JUST DISPATCHED TO INDIA FOR THE DURBAR; A FLEET OF ROLLS-ROYCE CARS OUTSIDE THE TATE GALLERY.

The well-known firm of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., of 14 and 15, Conduit Street, and of Derby, have just dispatched eight cars to India to take part in the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Our photograph shows the cars outside the Tate Gallery at Millbank.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES

TRADE MARK

FOR THE DELHI DURBAR



Motorists intending to visit Delhi to witness the crowning of the King-Emperor should have their cars fitted with

DUNLOP DETACHABLE WHEELS AND TYRES

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Intending visitors should read the Dunlop "Motorists' Guide to the Royal Durbar," an informative brochure brimming with sound advice, and illustrated by nine maps, giving exact mileages and location of dak and inspection bungalows.

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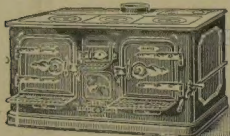
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Clear eyes, vigour and cheerfulness follow
their use. And they do all this gently
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such as is caused by violent pills and
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stomach pains. Won't you try them to-
day? To-morrow won't be too late; but
why wait?



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For Dizziness.
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GIVE THE CLEAN TONGUE
OF PERFECT HEALTH.

Small pill. Small price.
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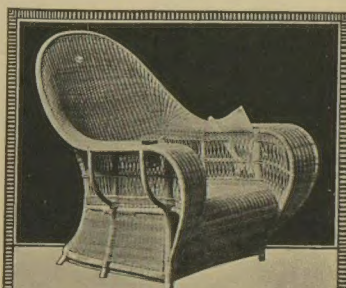


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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

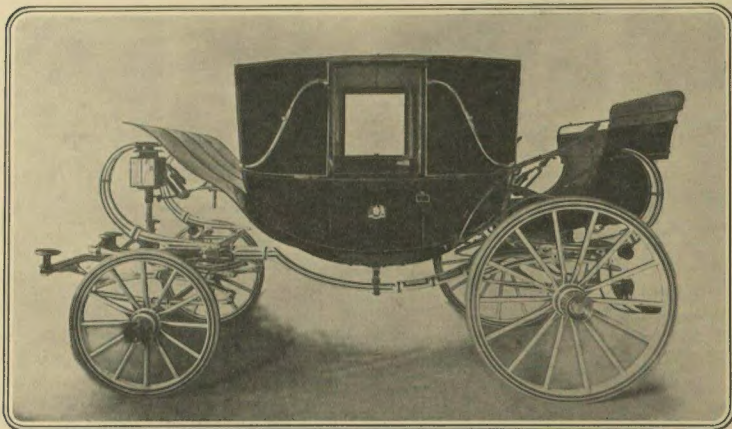
THE will of MR. EDWARD DAVIS, of Elm Bank, Cheltenham, and late of Glasgow, who died on Aug. 26, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £148,123. He bequeathed £10,000 in trust for each of his daughters—Anna Haas, Emilie Levy, and Elizabeth Picard; his residence and furniture and £10,000 to his niece, Alice Davis; £10,000 to his brother, Henry Davis; £10,000 to his nephew, Alfred Davis; £1000 each to his servants Eliza Mary Harland and Edith Fanny Harland; and the ultimate residue to such hospitals and infirmaries in Scotland as the executors may select.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1909) of SIR HENRY HOWE BEMROSE, of Derby, Conservative M.P. 1895, 1900, who died on May 5, is proved by Henry Howe Arnold Bemrose, son, Rev. David Davies and William Woolley, the value of the property being £90,077. He gives £100 and an annuity of £500 to his wife; 1893 £5 shares in Bemrose and Son to his son, 2023 shares to his daughter Mary Elizabeth Bonus, 2042 shares to his daughter Charlotte Annie Davies; £25, and £2000 in trust for his granddaughter Dora Edith Gough; £50 a year to his

Derby; £50 to the Matlock Convalescent Home; £50 each to the Charity Organisation Society, the Children's Hospital; and the Royal Infirmary, Derby; and the residue as to one-third to his son, and one-third each in trust for his two daughters.

The will and three codicils of MISS MARY LEES, of 38, Houghton Street, Southport, who died on May 5, have been proved by Henry Taylor and Stafford Taylor, the value of the property being £67,501. The testatrix gives £100 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Building Fund of Holy Trinity Church (Southport), the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Cripples' Fund of the Watercress and Flower-Girls' Mission, the Bethesda Home for Crippled Children, the National Lifeboat Institution, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and the Southport Infirmary. The ultimate residue

HEW DUNN, of Wallingtons, Hungerford, for some years Chairman of the Berks County Council and Master of the Craven Hounds, who died on May 26, is proved by the widow, the value of the estate being £30,821. The testator leaves the whole of his property to his wife for life, and, subject thereto, he settles all the real estate on his son William Stephens Dunn and



BUILT FOR THE MAHARAJAH OF COOH BEHAR AT THE DURBAR: A FOUR-HORSE POSTING LANDAU.

The vehicle here illustrated is a cee and underspring four-horse posting landau built by Messrs. Peters and Sons, coach-builders to the King, for the Maharajah of Cooh Behar. The landau is to be used at the forthcoming Durbar at Delhi.

sister Ellen Roberts, and £200 each to her children; £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Church Missionary Society,

the other one fourth, as to £2000, to Comte d'Eschemy, and the remainder to her niece Emilie H. T. de la Boutsresse.

The will (dated April 13, 1906) of MR. WILLIAM



THE KABAKA OF UGANDA AT A WEDDING: A GROUP TAKEN AT THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S ELDEST SON.

The photograph was taken at the recent wedding of Blasio, eldest son of Sir Apollo Kagwa, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Uganda. The figures in the front row seated on chairs, from left to right, are the Kabaka, H. H. Daudi Chua (usually known as King Daudi), the bridegroom, the bride, Sir A. Kagwa, and Lady Kagwa. Among the guests were a large number of Government officials, missionaries and traders. King Daudi, being a minor, is under the regency of three native chiefs. The second regent may be seen standing behind the bride; the third is standing behind King Daudi. The native capital of Uganda is Mengo; the headquarters of the British Governor are at Entebbe.

of the property is to be divided into four parts, one of which she gives to each of her nephews Alfred Francis Louis Comte d'Eschemy and Harry G. S. Grierson, one to the children of her niece Ada Taylor, and

his first and other sons in tail male, but his daughter Agnes Wilhelmina Dunn is to have the use and enjoyment for life of the Titcomb estate. The residue of his personal property he gives to his said son.

The will and codicil of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JULIAN HAMILTON HALL, late Coldstream Guards, of 90, Eaton Place, S.W., who died on Aug. 15, are proved by his sons, the value of the property being £46,141. Portions are to be made up of £25,000 for his daughter, Agnes Helen Hall, £20,500 for his son Major John Richard Hall, and £20,000 for his son Martin Julian Hall. He gives furniture, etc., of the value of £700 to his daughter; all plate and the remainder of the household effects to his sons; his wearing-apparel and uniforms and a year's wages to his butler, Thomas

(Continued overleaf.)

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710 by 90 ...	3 7 3	4 2 5	4 11 7	1 2 8	1 4 10	915 by 105 ...	6 1 10	7 8 0	8 0 10	1 14 8	1 13 6
760 by 90 ...	3 13 1	4 5 11	4 18 6	1 5 11	1 5 7	830 by 120 ...	6 7 9	8 1 2	7 17 11	1 15 7	1 17 0
810 by 90 ...	3 16 0	4 19 8	5 5 3	1 5 10	1 7 4	880 by 120 ...	6 18 6	8 12 6	8 12 7	1 18 9	1 19 9
870 by 90 ...	4 1 11	5 9 0	5 14 1	1 7 10	1 10 2	920 by 120 ...	7 5 3	9 0 7	9 0 4	2 0 9	2 2 4
910 by 90 ...	4 6 9	5 14 8	6 0 0	1 8 9	1 10 5	895 by 135 ...	7 17 0	9 17 8	9 19 10	2 5 7	3 3 9
960 by 100 ...	4 18 6	5 4 6	6 11 7	1 7 10	1 8 5	935 by 135 ...	8 5 9	10 9 9	10 11 7	2 6 6	3 4 4
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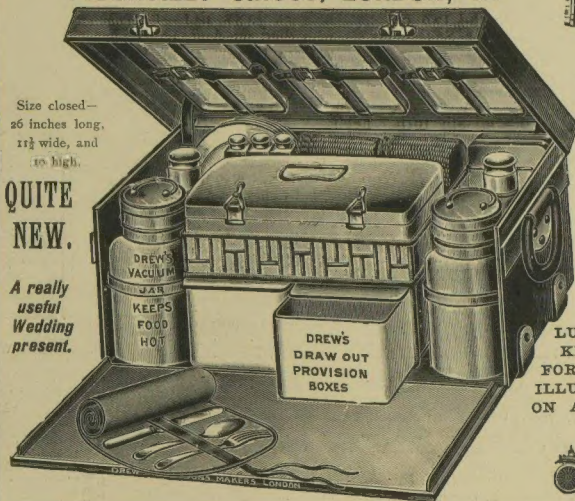
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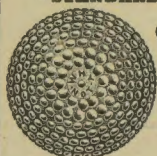
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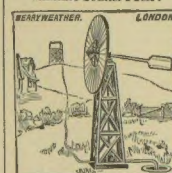
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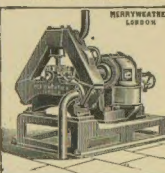
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18 "	18 "	2	14	2	13 4 0
20 "	20 "	3	0	7	3 4 0
22 "	22 "	3	3	22	3 18 0
24 "	24 "	4	2	7	4 9 0
26 "	26 "	5	2	27	6 4 0
28 "	28 "	6	2	27	7 6 8
30 "	30 "	7	3	7	8 6 8

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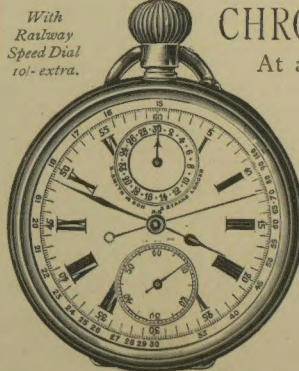
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(Continued.)

Evans; £50 to his housemaid, Anne Jones; and the residue to his three children.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1911) of **MR. THOMAS STANLEY RHODES**, of The Court, Maidenhead, and late of 3, Whitehall Court, S.W., who died on Aug. 16, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £77,710. The testator gives the income from £20,000 to his mother; and the household furniture, motor-cars, etc., to his wife Mabel Rhodes; £1000 to Henry B. Gourlay; and the residue to his brother William Herbert Rhodes.

The will of **MR. ROBERT CLOUGH**, of Beechcliffe House, Keighley, Yorks, who died on June 18, has been proved by his three sons, the value of the property being £49,369. The testator gives £9000 in trust for each of his daughters Marion and Annie, and the residue to his sons Robert, William Arthur, and Edgar.



PRESENTED TO SHERIFF C. A. HANSON: A GOLD CHAIN AND BADGE OF OFFICE.

Mr. C. A. Hanson, one of the new Sheriffs for the City of London, was recently presented by the inhabitants of his ward of Broad Street with a solid gold chain and badge of office. The centre link bears the arms of the City, and below it is the monogram "C. A. H." with the badge attached. Other links bear the arms of the Patten-Makers' Company, Canada, Newfoundland, Cornwall, and Fowey. The chain and badge were designed and made by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Co., of 112, Regent Street, W.

and the value of the estate sworn at £142,314. The testator gives £300 to Norton J. Hughes Hallett; £100 to his son Bernard; £100 to Maynard S. Brodhurst;

£50 a year to Mrs. Agnes Bowen; an annuity of £60 to his housekeeper Kathleen Roberts; and the residue, in trust, for his children, other than a daughter who may be a member of any Convent, Nunnery, or Sisterhood of the Roman Catholic Church, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

The will and two codicils of **MRS. JANE ELLIOTT**, of 26, Tavistock Square, W.C., who died on Aug. 12, is proved by Sir John Watney and Edwin Elliott Edwards, the value of the property being £35,536. She gives £500 to her sister-in-law, Charlotte Edwards; £200 to Napoleon Kennett; £100 each to the executors; and the residue equally to her nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Oct. 24, 1904) of **MR. GEORGE THOMAS BOWYER**, of Brookside, Redhill, and 41, Seething Lane, City, late of Worcester Road, Sutton, Surrey, who died on Aug. 11, is proved by his son George Thomas Bowyer, the value of the property being £84,600. He gives the income from £20,000 and the use of the household effects to his wife; £200 each to his sisters Mrs. Weeden and Mrs. Stevens; and the residue to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Baron Horace E. Gunzberg, of St. Petersburg, property in England.	£390,291
Mr. Thomas Lakeman, Lindthorpe, Brixham, Devon, retired brewer.	£78,261
Dame Matilda Weber, 10, Grosvenor Street.	£69,531
Mr. Walker Allen, Church Lane, Whitefield, Lancs.	£56,748
Mr. John George Atchison, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, solicitor.	£45,582
Rev. Charles Brooke, M.A., Vicar of Grendon, Northampton.	£44,772
Mr. George Duncan, 11, Ethelbert Terrace, Margate; formerly 1, Down Street, Piccadilly.	£43,619
Mr. Sidney Walter Wilkinson, Welton Grange, Brough, Yorkshire.	£42,318
Mrs. Auguste Victoria Elizabeth De Wette, Westdown, Eastbourne, and late of Hampton Court.	£42,207

Few names were more often mentioned this season than that of Garrard's, the Crown Jewellers, who made or rearranged the royal crowns and sceptre, the Queen's Garter insignia, and those for the investiture of the Prince of Wales. Ever since 1721 the Garrards (who have held in unbroken succession the royal warrants of six Sovereigns) have flourished in the Haymarket, but this week they moved to the handsome premises built by them at the junction of Albemarle Street and Grafton Street. The firm will publish shortly "The History of the House of Garrard."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3508 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3509 from N. H. Greenway (San Francisco) and C. A. M.; of No. 3510 from M. Shaida Ali Khan (Rampur); of No. 3511 from J. W. Beatty (Toronto) and J. Murray (Quebec); of No. 3512 from J. Murray, C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), J. W. Beatty, and W. D. Davidge (Washington); of No. 3513 from J. B. Camara (Madeira), J. D. Tucker (Ickley), and A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter); of No. 3514 from I. Roberts (Hackney), A. W. Hamilton Gell, E. L. Nickels (Tunbridge Wells), J. D. Tucker, F. W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), F. G. Bond, and A. Tawke.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3515 received from Sorrento, R. Worters (Canterbury), W. Best (Dorchester), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. D. Tucker, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), J. Green (Boulogne), W. T. (Canterbury), H. J. M., and J. Cohn (Berlin).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3513—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

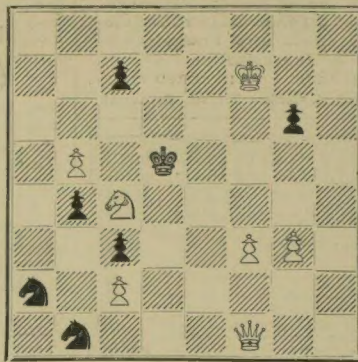
WHITE	BLACK
1. B to R 6th	K takes K
2. B to Kt 7th	Any move
3. Mate.	

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, 2. B to Kt 7th (ch); if 1. Q takes Kt, 2. B takes P (ch); and if 1. R. Any other, then 2. B to Kt 7th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3517—By T. KING-PARKS.

(Awarded First Prize in "The Four-Leaved Shamrock" Tourney.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament at Glasgow, between Messrs. H. E. ATKINS and J. H. BLAKE.

(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th
5. Castles	Castles
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
7. B to Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
8. Kt to K R 4th	P to B 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
10. B to Kt 4th	Q to Q 3rd
11. P takes P	B takes Kt
12. P takes H	Kt (K 2) takes P
13. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 2nd
14. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
15. K to R 4th	P to R 4th
16. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th

The attack is very well planned and vigorously pressed. Black has little choice of moves.

18. P to K B 3rd
20. Kt takes P
21. Kt to K 5th

19. P to K B 3rd
20. Kt takes P
21. Kt to K 5th

An oversight, but his position was seriously compromised in any case. P to B 3rd affords his only prospect of prolonging the game.

22. Q takes Kt
23. R takes P

Resigns

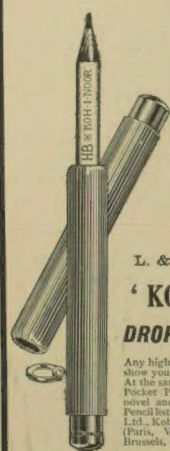
The International Masters' Tournament at Carlsbad resulted as follows: Teichmann, first; Rubinstein and Schlechter, second; Kotlovic, fourth. It is the first time the winner has occupied so proud a position, but he has always been prominent in every tournament in which he has taken part, and is admitted to be one of the doughtiest fighters on the chess field. The only other points to note in the young Russian player Kotlovic's great bid for victory, and Niemzovich's gallant recovery after a bad start. The play was much keener and generally more brilliant than at San Sebastian.

Capablanca has accepted the invitation of the President of the Imperial Chess Club, and has consented to play thirty boards simultaneously with the club members on or about Oct. 18 at 8 p.m. The display will take place at the Curzon Hotel, Mayfair. Tickets of admission are one shilling each, and should be secured in advance, as none will be issued at the door. Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. C. Skeet, Hon. Sec., 67, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.

Many distinctions have been won by the well-known hatters, Messrs. Henry Heath, Ltd., of Oxford Street. The latest is the Grand Prix at the Festival of Empire Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The firm of Henry Heath, which holds a royal warrant, and appointments to several other European Courts, was established in 1822, and is thus getting on for a century old.

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